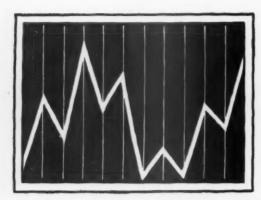
万円尼 ROTARIA Ghe Magazine of Service



THE CODE OF CONTINENTS-By J. R. Perkins ARE YOU A SQUARE-SHOOTER?—By E. St. Elmo Lewis YOUR THREE-SCORE AND TEN-By J. M. Dodd MAY, 1925

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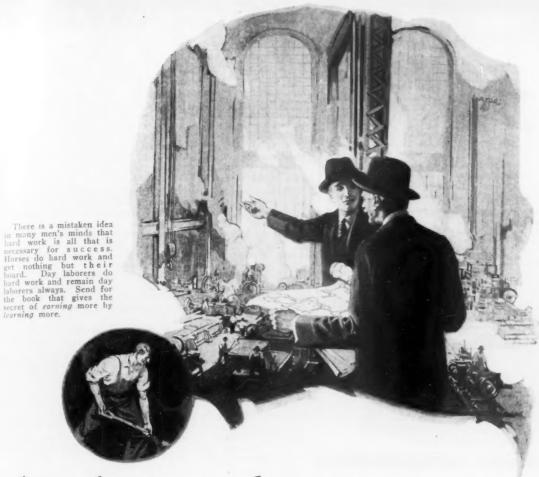
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Just among Ourselnes -

NOT long ago we discovered this statement by J. B. S. Haldane of Cambridge University: "We are working towards a condition when any two persons on earth will be able to be completely present to one another in not more than 1/24th of a second. We shall never reach it, but that is the limit which we shall approach indefinitely. Developments in this direction are tending to bring mankind more and more together, to render life more and more complex, artificial, and rich in possibilities—to increase indefinitely man's powers for good and evil."

Editors and publishers may well speculate on what such a condition might mean to the publishing world. Would it mean that newspapers, magazines, books, would no longer be needed? There were gloomy prophets who said that radio would have this effect—yet it has not proved true; in fact many new publications have grown out of the needs of the radio industry itself. It seems more likely that improved means of communication will eventually result in improved publications, for although error may be spread more rapidly, truth may be disseminated with equal speed—and in the long run truth will prevail, as it has always done. We simply accelerate the whole process.

However, to us the most important phrase in the scientist's paragraphs is that last one "to increase indefinitely man's powers for good and evil." Not long ago several police chiefs met to formulate a secret international code, for use in the apprehension of criminals—a clear indication that science can be used either for our protection or otherwise according as we desire. More inventions, more speed in the current of life, simply means more emphasis on the importance of right choice—more need for truth. It means that ethics is becoming no less a matter for the individual than for nations. That all those in position to influence public opinion must be more careful in the discharge of their responsibility.

ALL of which leads to the reflection that The Rotarian has an exceptionally broad field, and a deep responsibility to its readers in this constantly changing world of oursereaders interested in an infinitely varied multitude of tasks, but with one thing in common—Rotary. So as a Rotary educational influence to the member as well as the non-member, this magazine has its chief avenue of service.

An excerpt from a recent report of Harry Rogers, Governor of the Thirteenth District (Texas), to the Board of Directors of Rotary International is interesting:

"The Rotarians of the Thirteenth District are reading THE ROTARIAN as never before. The articles dealing with Boys' Work, Rotary Education, and Business Methods are enabling the club committees to enrich their programs and we believe that if THE ROTARIAN continues to improve that this will be the medium by and through which the members will eventually become educated in Rotary."

Again the purpose of THE ROTARIAN was quite well stated by Don L. Berry in an address before the recent Eleventh District Conference at Fort Dodge, Iowa. He said:

"The mission of The Rotarian is to help you and me to know one or more than one among the great family of 100,000 Rotary members. The Rotarian is the connecting link for all. Rotary is so much bigger than our club, so much wider than our town and the next town that we cannot as a national and international movement come in contact with one another except through some common medium. That medium is The Rotarian. Let us read it. Perhaps most of us cannot give it much time each month. We are all busy. The membership rules of Rotary practically bar a man who is not busy. Let us give it at least a few minutes each month. If we have not time for more than that, it at least gives us the feeling of having clasped hands with the fellow in the next state, or across the Canadian line, or on the other side of the world. And when you get an honest handclasp from a man and a square look into his eye, you want to know him better. Let us read it a little and then we will read it more. Then when someone sees the little cog-wheel button and asks what it means, let us not swell up and say simply that Rotary is an organization of 100,000 men in twenty-eight nations of

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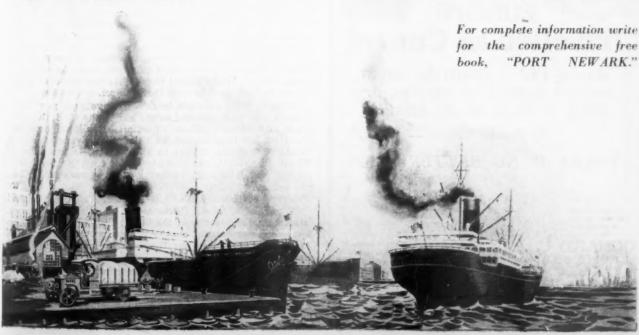
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the world, but let us be able to set forth first some of the tremendous gripping, revolutionizing ideals for which Rotary stands, to tell of some of the accomplishments of Rotary, and lastly let us come to numbers and say that 100,000 business executives in more than 1900 clubs in 28 nations, laying aside their differences of politics, religion, creed, and nationality have banded themselves into one world encircling organization to mold their lives and direct their business practices toward those common ideals. Rotary is not numbers; Rotary is a living purpose."

Who's Who-Among Our Contributors

FRANK P. TEBBETTS, who contributes our front-page editorial, "What Is Loyalty?" is sales manager of the Portland Flour Mills, and a member of the Rotary Club of Portland, Oregon.

J. R. Perkins is well-known throughout the Mid-West section of the United States among Rotarians, in ecclesiastical circles, and chautauqua audiences. He is one of the authors of the Rotary Code of Ethics, so that his article on "The Code of Continents" bears the stamp of authority. He was formerly warden of the Iowa State Penitentiary and is now pastor of the First Congregational Church at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

E. St. Elmo Lewis is vice-president of the Campbell-Ewald Advertising Agency at Detroit, Michigan, and one of the foremost among advertising specialists of the United States. His frank challenge in "Are You a Square-Shooter?" will interest everyone who does not believe in lives arranged with water-tight compartments, and will act as a good antidote for those who believe otherwise.

J. M. Dodd is the president of a well-known clinic at Ashland, Wisconsin, and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. In "Your Three-Score and Ten," he gives you the first of a series of articles which The Rotarian will present in forthcoming issues. This series we have labelled "adventures in classifications" for it is planned to give some of the interesting facts about various classifications, illustrating the romance which is found in every business and profession.

Harry S. Fish, of Sayre, Pennsylvania, is also a surgeon and holds the rank of major in the United States medical reserve corps. A forceful and interesting speaker, his eloquence has often been noted at Rotary gatherings, particularly at the Toronto convention where his lucid explanation of various resolutions examined by the committee which he headed, was a considerable aid to the general success of that convention. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and took special work at Cornell.

Thomas M. Steele is president of the First National Bank of New Haven, Connecticut. After attending Trinity College and Harvard Law School he spent several years as trial, claims, and corporation lawyer; assisted Charles Evans Hughes in the famous insurance investigation; and gave special attention to the study of international law. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Connecticut Bar Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Chamber of Commerce, and Rotary. His article "What Is the World Court?" is the last of a series of two articles dealing with that subject.

James E. West has done much for the younger generation since he was first admitted to the bar of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1906. His efforts on behalf of children were followed by his appointment as chief executive of the Boy Scouts of America, a post he still holds. He was born in Washington, D. C., received his LL.M. from National University, and later spent some years in government offices and private practice.

George C. Henderson of the Oakland Tribune, Oakland, California, is a second lieutenant in the U. S. air service. His article "The Lesson of the World Flight," gives a somewhat different "slant" on the achievement of a group of American flyers, and has the added advantage of being written by one on the inside.

Charles St. John is another professional writer who has contributed several biographical sketches to our "Unusual Stories of Unusual Men," during the last three years. After four years of newspaper reporting he learned to "pick out the human beings in a crowd" and applies his knowledge to the writing of biography, fiction, and magazine feature stories.

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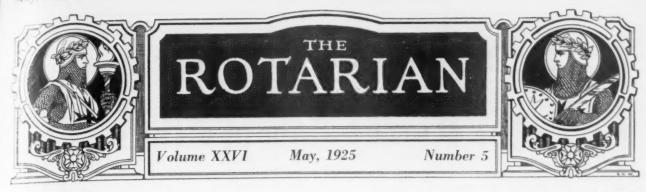
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Contents of May Number

		rage
What Is Loyalty?	Frank P. Tebbetts	7
The Code of Continents	J. R. Perkins	8
Are You a Square-Shooter?	E. St. Elmo Lewis	11
Your Three-Score and Ten	J. M. Dodd	14
Once-a-Week Brethren—Please Detour!		16
What Is the World Court?	Thomas M. Steele	18
Peace-Time Slackers	James E. West	20
The Lesson of the World Flight	George C. Henderson	23
Unusual Stories of Unusual Men.		25
Mothers	Anne Hawley Wood	26
Let's All Get Together (Song)	Allen Spurr	27
Rotary Club Activities—All Over the World		33

Other Features and Departments: Rotary Code of Ethics: frontispiece (page 6). 'Neath Northern Lights and Southern Cross: pictorial (page 22). Nominees for Rotary Offices (page 30). Among Our Letters (page 31). Editorial Comment (page 32). With the Poets (page 38). New Rotary Clubs (page 40). Just Among Ourselves and "Who's Who—Among Our Contributors" (pages 2 and 4).

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The Rotary Code of Ethics

For Business Men of All Lines

Adopted by the Sixth Annual Rotary Convention at San Francisco, July, 1915.

Y BUSINESS STANDARDS shall have in them a note of sympathy for our common humanity. My business dealings, ambitions and relations shall always cause me to take into consideration my highest duties as a member of society. In every position in business life, in every responsibility that comes before me, my chief thought shall be to fill that responsibility and discharge that duty so when I have ended each of them, I shall have lifted the level of human ideals and achievements a little higher than I found it. As a Rotarian it is my duty:

 $1_{\mbox{\scriptsize ST}}$: To consider my vocation worthy, and as affording me distinct opportunity to serve society.

2ND: To improve myself, increase my efficiency and enlarge my service, and by so doing attest my faith in the fundamental principle of Rotary, that he profits most who serves best.

3_{RD}: To realize that I am a business man and ambitious to succeed; but that I am first an ethical man, and wish no success that is not founded on the highest justice and morality.

4TH: To hold that the exchange of my goods, my service and my ideas for profit is legitimate and ethical, provided that all parties in the exchange are benefited thereby.

5_{TH}: To use my best endeavors to elevate the standards of the vocation in which I am engaged, and so to conduct my affairs that others in my vocation may find it wise, profitable and conducive to happiness to emulate my example.

6TH: To conduct my business in such a manner that I may give a perfect service equal to or even better than my competitor, and when in doubt to give added service beyond the strict measure of debt or obligation.

7_{TH}: To understand that one of the greatest assets of a professional or of a business man is his friends and that any advantage

gained by reason of friendship is eminently ethical and proper.

8_{TH}: To hold that true friends demand nothing of one another and that any abuse of the confidences of friendship for profit is foreign to the spirit of Rotary, and in violation of its Code of Ethics.

9_{TH}: To consider no personal success legitimate or ethical which is secured by taking unfair advantage of certain opportunities in the social order that are absolutely denied others, nor will I take advantage of opportunities to achieve material success that others will not take because of the questionable morality involved.

10_{TH}: To be not more obligated to a Brother Rotarian than I am to every other man in human society; because the genius of Rotary is not in its competition, but in its co-operation; for provincialism can never have a place in an institution like Rotary, and Rotarians assert that Human Rights are not confined to Rotary Clubs, but are as deep and broad as the race itself; and for these high purposes does Rotary exist to educate all men and all institutions.

11 TH: Finally, believing in the universality of the Golden Rule, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them, we contend that Society best holds together when equal opportunity is accorded all men in the natural resources of this planet.



What Is Loyalty?

By Frank P. Tebbetts

OYALTY is a quality which frequently distinguishes ordinary from extraordinary people, leaders from followers, failures from successes. Of all the factors which may contribute to the development of a strong leader, loyalty is one which is not dependent upon the fortunes of one's family, the circumstances of birth, or the accidental acquisition of influential friends.

Loyalty is one of those fundamental, homely, primary qualities which serves as a foundation stone of character, and which may be the possession of any man, irrespective of his family connections, his educational opportunities, or his relative importance in the community in which he lives. It is one of those democratic and universal elements in human nature which enters into the very bone and fibre of a man, the absence of which makes him an undesirable associate although he may possess every other attractive quality, and the presence of which frequently makes him a moral leader, although he may lack almost every other pleasing characteristic.

Look back through modern history and check off the noteworthy characters who failed to win the respect of posterity because they were disloyal to their trusts, and those who have endeared themselves to the men and women of all time, because, although of humble origin, they were uncompromisingly loyal to their responsibilities.

Ecclesiastical and political history are blazoned with names of men of modest beginning, names which will ring down through the ages, of men who were ostracised, ridiculed, martyred, shorn of every worldy comfort and consolation because they refused to be disloyal, even when disloyalty was a very simple and easy thing to accept.

When I think of loyalty there always arises the mental picture of that Roman soldier whose skeleton, incased in full armor, and clutching a spear and a shield with bony fingers, was found at its post, buried beneath the rubbish of centuries, in the ruined city of Pompeii. In the place where the skeleton was found there were no other human remains. All other inhabitants of that brilliant resort, merchants, officials, nobles, priests, scholars—had fled for safety before the impending horror. Only the sentry had stood fast in the path of the great disaster.

This Roman legionaire was not a man of large civic responsibility. He owed less to the common welfare than many whose first thought had been that of self-preservation. Family and other personal ties were, no doubt, as dear to him as to

others of more distinguished position. Judging him by the prevailing type, he was probably not a religious man. In his primitive ignorance the cataclysm of destruction which overwhelmed Pompeii, must have struck peculiar terror to his heart.

When the institutions he knew began to crumble and the society he knew began to disappear, he must have been strongly tempted to follow it. He had, no doubt, criticized his commanders, differed with the Government, chafed at restraint, and occasionally ridiculed his humble lot. And yet, loyalty—superior to love, hate, selfishness, ignorance, fear, everything, held him to his post, while the world tottered.

BUT loyalty does not always manifest itself under such heroic circumstances. Loyalty is at work every day in all of our lives, in the office, on the street, in friendly gatherings, in the usages of commerce. As loyalty is one of the foundation stones of character, so it is one of the most vital factors in business affairs. Disloyalty makes a man a bad employer, a bad employee, a bad friend, a bad citizen, a bad buyer, a bad seller, and a bad member of society in general.

We do not always have to agree with people to be loyal to them. One of the most pleasant experiences in business is to be able to differ radically with our associates on questions of policy, but at the same time to remain the best of friends with them and to faithfully carry out the course which it is finally decided to pursue.

When we accept the co-operation of an associate, when we take a man's order, when we receive an employer's pay, when we put on the badge of an institution's service, we enter into a solemn compact to be loyal. Disloyalty, under these circumstances, means that whatever other advantages we may possess, we have failed to demonstrate our qualification for the highest business success.

Elbert Hubbard, in one of the best things he ever conceived, wrote: "Loyalty is that quality which prompts a person to be true to the thing he undertakes. It means definite direction, fixity of purpose, steadfastness. Loyalty is for the one who is loyal. Loyalty makes the thing to which you are loyal yours. Work is for the worker. Love is for the lover. Art is for the artist. The hospitals, jails and asylums are full of disloyal people, folks who have been disloyal to friends, society, business, work. Stick—and if you quit, quit to tackle a harder job. God is on the side of the loyal."

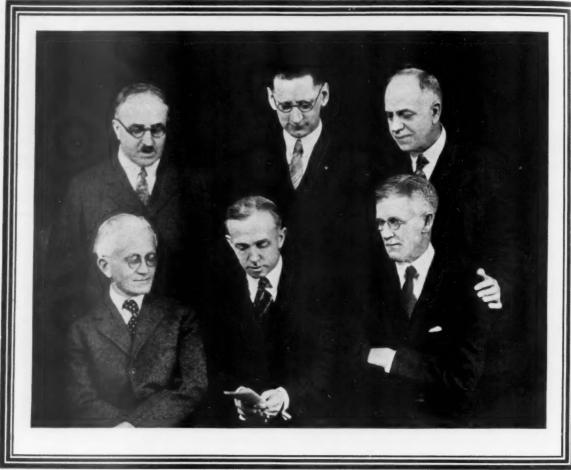


Photo: Wilcox, Sioux City, Iowa

A recent photograph of the Rotarians who drafted the Rotary Code of Ethics. Left to right (standing): Dr. Frank Murphy, John Knutson, Thomas Hutton, all of Sioux City, Iowa. Seated: August Williges, of Sioux City, J. R. Perkins, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Jim Whittimore, of Sioux City, Iowa.

The Code of Continents

By J. R. Perkins

As Seneca remarked, Whatever has been well said by any one is my property. Which leads to the explanation that this article, like the code of ethics itself, is a compilation.

Recently, I sat with the men who made the final draft of the code and tried to assimilate their thinking. I wanted to know their minds a decade ago when the code was written and I wanted to know their minds today. These men are older now and wiser, but they are not so daring. I believed that I sensed in what they said a conviction that the Rotary code of ethics could not have been written before it was written and that it can not be re-written today without a loss of that intangible something that has made it a living thing for the men of thirty nations. By this they mean that, prior to 1914, Rotary was not ready for such a document, and that Rotary today can not afford to be without a document of less spirit and scope.

The talk that night drifted to men and issues in Rotary; drifted to the little group who first dreamed this high dream of nearly a quarter of a century ago; drifted to the colorful history that many of us lived when the deeper idealism took hold of us and led us almost fanatically; drifted to the men, both living and dead, who fought to agreement, who won or lost without ceasing to love, who challenged a world with the ideal of the founders; and when we parted, near dawn, I think each man understood that he had builded better than he knew even as Paul Harris and his co-laborers builded better than they knew. Then came my resolve to write some of these things for the newer generation of Rotarians.

On a May morning, twenty-two centuries before the Christian era, certain Semite business men of the city of Babylon met, on their way downtown, at the slave-market and gazed in astonishment upon a great clay tablet written in cuneiform characters.

It was the newly written and legislated code of Khammurabi, their king; and it was a code for the business and the professional conduct of these men, and for all their kind throughout the realm. This ende was a compilation, based on older Sumerian evalizations that prevailed a thousand years before they were mastered by the Semitics, and there are strong reasons for the belief that even the older Sumerian ethical codes were based upon the codes of a Neolithic culture of some ten thousand years before. These remote dates make the code of Moses seem as recent as the Crusade and the Rotary code of ethics coincident with the Follies of 1925.

THE Rotary code of ethics, a corn-belt document dating from 1914, is the most significant attempt to fire the imagination of business and professional men in the history of modern industry. It commands nothing; it legislates nothing; it seeks only to fire the imagination. It is the most direct challenge that business hedonism has had since the end of feudalism and the rise of competitive business. And this code's influence on the business and professional practices of the men of thirty nations is as positive as ethical codes have been positive in the whole history of national and international relations.

Before you begin to smile indulgently, and before one H. L. Mencken seizes upon this Rotary effusion for the Americana-Column of the Mercury as the ultimate of booster-balderdash, permit one more modest observation. It is this: the Rotary code of ethics is the most widely accepted code of its kind for the guidance of business and professional men in their relations with non-Rotarians as well as in their relations with one another. "That I will not be more obligated to a brother Rotarian than I am to every man in the social order" is the peak of ethical idealism; and its related clause is a necessary corollary; "Human rights are not confined to Rotary clubs, but are as deep and as broad as the race itself"; while the addition of "and that for these high purposes Rotary exists" not only makes the aim and the ideal international but obligates the organization to a world program.

The code of ethics has not made international Rotary, but it has done something equally as vital it has made Rotary understood! Understanding is the portal to good-will. The code of ethics has caused Rotary to be understood by Rotarians, which is an achievement of itself, and it is far on its way to lead the whole world to an understanding of Rotary, which is better. The philosophy of the code of ethics is to be surpassed by its psychology; the spirit of the code is greater than its phrasing; but even in its phrasing the code knows no biological abyss, and for this reason Rotary can never be obsessed and vexed with paternalism nor a nationalistic note. When a hundred thousand men made up of thirty nationalities understand one another and in understanding also believe in one another, then age-long darkness must give way to light.

The Rotary code of ethics has enabled thirty different nations to agree on what is ethical. If this seems an extreme assertion then let it be said that the code has enabled a hundred thousand of the leading business and professional men of thirty nations to agree on what is ethical; but the first statement. ultimately, is tantamount to the second. When men of all nations assert that they "wish no success that is not founded on justice and morality" they challenge not only their own conduct but that of the world. In this clause of the Rotary code of ethics is the germ of industrial peace. But the power of racial concord is in another clause that asserts, "I will consider no success legitimate nor ethical which is secured by taking unfair advantage of certain opportunities in the social order that are denied others." But could the code for an international organization be less? It could not, if that organization would function with power among all peoples.

The Rotary code of ethics transcends environmental and racial chasms rather than attempts to bridge them. The code concerns itself with human rights and human relations and not with color, creed, and racial characteristics. For this reason it does not attempt to legislate between the races nor yet between the groups in a given nation; it is not concerned with methods, for methods are divisive; it is concerned with great principles, for great principles make for unity and allay distrust, and when distrust is removed the road is open for methods. The code of ethics is a lure, not a leash; it is a force that impels, not compels; and it makes for racial unity in full recognition of unending racial diversity.

"VERY good," says some one from the depths of cynicism, "but the code of ethics as a preachment is one thing; as a practice it is something else." This is but another way of saying that Rotarians are falling down before an ethical idea and worshiping it but that they are failing to assimilate it. If this charge is true then Rotary is already looking over its shoulder instead of along an unwalked road, and it is bound to fall into the pit. If Rotarians do not practice the principles of the code of ethics, then the international organization is powerless to evolve any plan to make them do so. It can never be done by writing a new code of thou shalt and thou shalt not; it can never be done by any one interpreting the code for all other men. Rotarians must choose between embalming their code and the making of it a living thing in society. If they embalm it then it must share the fate of all mummified things-something to be dug up in the future, like the unlived code of the Babylon king, and exhibited as a curiosity or a conceit. And if a Rotarian is to be nothing more than a stereotype he will have to be placed where all platematter belongs-on the back page. And it must be admitted that these three paragraphs in the code of ethics-the third, eighth, and ninth-are as dangerous

as the Sermon on the Mount. The remainder of the code may admit of a sort of clan morality and of group interests, but these three paragraphs lay the axe at the root of the tree. If Rotarians can not stand the gaff then the code should be toned down to a sort of trade-precept document that tithes of mint, anise, and cumin to the neglect of the weightier matters of the law. The hopeful thing is that men around the world have come to understand that society can not endure with a business morality anything less, so the code of ethics hangs on the walls of thirty nations.

Perhaps some of the things that were in the hearts of the men who wrote the code of ethics may be of more than passing interest to Rotarians everywhere. But even before a word is said on this score, let it be emphasized again that these six men never thought of themselves as six and no more. They merely phrased the thinking of scores of men in Rotary and out; they simply caught the flying faith of many groups of men and moulded that faith into a code of relations very much as one might catch the flying sparks from a great forge and kindle a fire. With Montaigne they have always been ready to say, "Amongst so many borrowed things, I am glad if I can steal one, disguising it and altering it for some new service." It was, indeed, for some "new service" that these men wrote. But as for the things-the motives—that were in their hearts, let it again be said that they builded better than they knew. They challenged Rotary with an ideal at the most critical period of its existence, just when it wavered between altruism and hedonism. They aimed to commit Rotary to a code whose preachments would check the

drift towards self-love and the forcing of the movement into channels that would have choked it. The coming of the Rotary code of ethics marked a definite line of cleavage between the old Rotary and the new. The battle was in progress before the writing of the code, led by the little group who first saw the Rotary vision and opposed by the group who had entered Rotary under a false impression. And more than this, the men who drafted the Rotary code of ethics felt the need of such a code for the whole of the business and professional life of society, and they felt the need of the code, perhaps, most of all, for themselves.

Finally, the Rotary code of ethics speaks a varied language, but it is a tongue understood; it is both translatable and assimilable; it is a world document because it mirrors the deeper longings of a race; it mirrors men at their best; it is as clear to the Alpine and to the Mediterranean as to the Nordic; its meaning is too clear for men to quarrel about its meaning; it will never permit of mystical interpretations; it is a definite program for social and industrial unity without gild methods and without paternalistic assumptions; it federates ethical men in business and in professions around the world; it environs industry and envisages all engaged in it; and it is a living protest against the secularization of all commercial pursuits. It might have been written better, much better, and its phraseology, some day, will be surpassed. But its spirit will not be surpassed for its spirit was boldly plagiarised from the ten great faiths of all time that unite in saying, "Nothing matters but man."

The Goal of Rotary International

By Robert Shailor Holmes

THE crowning glory toward which Rotary strives
Is universal peace. Could our small lives
Be linked in service touching here and there
True men from every clime with friendly air;
Or could we meet their leaders face to face
And know the trusted men of every race:
Then doubt, mistrust, suspicion would decrease,
'Twould be a step towards International Peace.

Could we but know that every city fair
Throughout the world, had tradesmen that were square,
United by the bond of Rotary's law;
If we could know that men without a flaw
In business honor, wore the Rotary wheel
In every land: If every man could feel
His faith in world-wide brotherhood increase:
'Twould be a mile towards International Peace.

Could we but know that statesmen from all lands
That held the weal of nations in their hands
Were devotees of friendship's votary
And measured by the faith of Rotary:
If hate and greed and fear and ridicule
Could be supplanted by the Golden Rule;
'Twould all the balms of Brotherhood release
And prove the goal of International Peace.

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Are You a Square-Shooter?

It's a personal question—but—these are tests your friends use—why not try them on yourself?

By E. ST. ELMO LEWIS

AST Summer two players were contending in an important tennis contest before a large

It was the crucial game of the last

One of the players served a ball very close to the base line and the umpire called it out. As a matter of fact it was in. The crowd knew it and so did the players.

The next ball was served. The man in whose favor the other play had been called made no attempt to return it. Instantly tumultuous applause roared through the stands.

It was a tribute to true sportsmanship.

It is the common rule of men who have assimilated any of the finer things of culture, who recognize the spirit of service, that they shall take no mean or unfair advantage of an opponent in any of the contests of life. Good sportsmanship is, after all, the fundamental principle which contributes so largely to making life worth living, for from it comes that sense of equity, fair play, and generous feeling which lubricates our relationships of business, industry, commerce, and society.

For more than five thousand years the world has been seeking some common denominator of the Golden Rule, the Ten Commandments, the Confucian ethics, the Mohammedan law, that would enable all men everywhere to get along with their fellows without carrying weapons in their hands, or craft and suspicion and fear in their hearts. Gradually we have developed the game until man may now go unarmed-except in such highly civilized centers as New York and Chicago—with a fair prospect of being able to get through the day's work with a whole skin, an untroubled conscience, and a certain degree of mental composure. This striving to fix the rules of the game is the age-old effort of mankind.

It was the Golden Rule, found in some form in every moral code of every race, that flamed into the laws of chivalry that controlled the brute in men for several centuries.

Burke, in his oration on the French Revolution, paid a tribute to chivalry. We get quite a thrill for a chivalry that



"kept alive, even in servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted freedom that sensibility of principle which felt a stain like a wound, which inspired courage while it mitigated ferocity, which ennobled whatever it touched."

No statute can do such things.

To find a common denominator on which all agree gives each the degree of personal liberty in consonance with a friendly decency of give and take. We are realizing that we must set up a code that shall command as well as permit. However we may say it, John Wanamaker's old phrase seems to express it as well as anything else-"All may help but none shall hinder." We propose to find that code. Until the age of chivalry, the search of man for a common creed, a confession of faith in brotherhood, was chiefly concerned with the hereafter. He forgot that man must prepare for the hereafter while he is here. It is only within the Christian Era that we have decided that the selfish, the ignorant, the fool shall not be

good, the pleasures and the progress of the individual or society.

We found a necessity, in other words, for learning the rules of life as well as the rules of Heaven. There is a necessity for a man to earn his place on earth as in Heaven. The ends did not excuse the means, for the way you do a thing is sometimes a higher crime than the deed itself. If creeds that seemed to assure their followers great rewards after death seriously interfered with the happiness, peace, content, and prosperity of people on this earth, they were open to grave suspicion that they would not work in the hereafter to any better advantage than here. So we have been seeking for conventions, codes, creeds, and laws. The cultured man does not take much stock in laws. He depends more upon the native taboos of the educated man. He has seen too much of our laws. They have been made to hobble the successful players and to give victory to the unsuccessful. The rotten sportsmanship allowed to interfere with the common shown by some of our classes is a

unfairness of the ignorant. There would be just as much sense in making a rule ruling out of all foot races twolegged men, so that we could favor onelegged men, as there is in some of the rules favoring the inept, the ignorant, the incapable, and the mentally twisted. If we follow the rule that society is responsible for all criminals, therefore they should be spared, we will soon be overwhelmed by the criminal mind. So the intelligent men create a code which other intelligent men observe, whether it is the law or not, and it is in men's play, where the instinct of true sportsmanship shows to the best advantage, that his better nature demonstrates itself in more gracious, friendly, and chivalrous ways.

For a few minutes let us look at just a few of the fundamental rules, as I see them, of good sportsmanship, and we can see where they apply in business.

These rules have greater power some times than statutes—because they are more fundamental. I should like to set down two fundamental things in a game:

The first fundamental is-there must

standing indictment of the congenital unfairness of the ignorant. There would be just as much sense in making a rule ruling out of all foot races two-legged men, so that we could favor one-legged men as there is in some of the said.

"What after all am I most thankful for? Is it not that the laws of creation are steady and sure; that they show no caprice and play no tricks; that two and two make four today as they did yesterday? With rules that endure, we can learn those rules and play the game. How hopeless a world in which we should have to wonder each morning what the laws of creation would be today."

H OW hopeless it is to work for a boss who changes the rules on you every day! How bootless the effort to guide employees to victory when they will not learn the game! How measureless the loss due to the whims of men—to the baseless, lawless, reasonless anarchy of judgments guided by ignorance. You have all known that type of golfer who starts out saying that he will bet you \$1.00 a hole; then when you have him three down at the ninth, he swears it

was 50 cents a hole; when he has lost the game at the fifteenth, he has forgotten that he made any bet at all! Amiable cuss, isn't he?

Second, there must be an umpiece.

That umpire is either going to be a man, or a World's Court, or it is going to be one's own conscience and conception of the rules of the game. It didn't require any umpire in that tennis match for the true sportsman to assert himself. He reacted automatically, just as a gentleman reacts automatically to the impulse to do a good deed, or to the tactful handling of a vexed problem, or delicate situation.

Business, commerce, and industry (and I shall lump them all under the one name of business)—business requires many things that cannot be covered by the cold inequities of the law. As soon as men can get to the point where they love the game, where they have a common heritage of a sportsmanlike regard for the game of life and business—they shall not require so many laws, so many negative laws, so many thou-shalt-nots.

We shall learn to play the game like gentlemen. What does that mean? What is a gentleman? I came across this definition the other day, which seems to me as good as any:

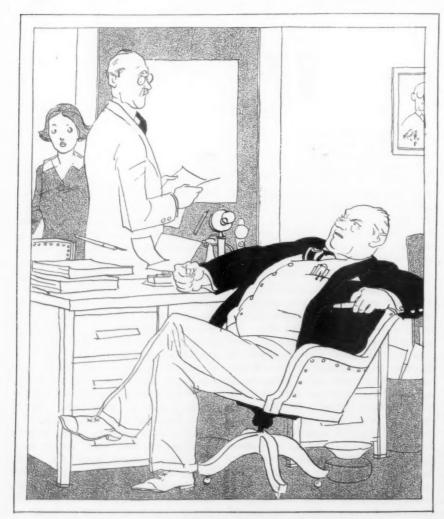
"The true gentleman is a man whose conduct proceeds from good will and an acute sense of propriety, and whose self-control is equal to all emergencies."

How I should like to put that before some executives-"whose self-control is equal to all emergencies"-before the executive who thinks that he asserts authority by calling men down instead of calling them up. I don't mean the soft, namby-pamby who maintains a cold level of fishy self-restraint. I knew a manager who apparently had little self-restraint, but he always fought for you and not against you, and fought for the best in you and not for the worst in you. He had great success in leading men. In his anger you felt that his anger was with you for not doing your best. There is a difference, you see. To proceed with our definition!-

"A gentleman does not make the poor man conscious of his poverty, an obscure man of his obscurity, or any man of his inferiority or deformity"—

There you are, "he makes no man conscious of his inferiority."

"A gentleman is himself humble if necessity compels him to humble another; he does not flatter wealth, or cringe before power, or boast of his own possessions and achievements; he speaks with frankness but always with sincerity and sympathy; and whose deed follows his word; he thinks of the rights and feelings of others rather than of his own; he appears well in



"He is the petty office politician—the Exalted Incompetent of the Nincompoops."

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any company and is at home when he seems to be abroad—a man with whom honor is sacred and virtue safe."

Energy word may be applied to a good sport man, for a good sportsman is always a gentleman.

But what chance is there for a man to be a gentleman or a good sport if he fails to realize that in business there is the supreme test of a good sport and of a gentleman? Is there any chance, I ask you frankly, for a man to apply the rules of good sportsmanship or true gentility if he assumes that "business is different"—if he assumes that he can leave behind him when he goes to business all of the things that make social relations pleasant and profitable.

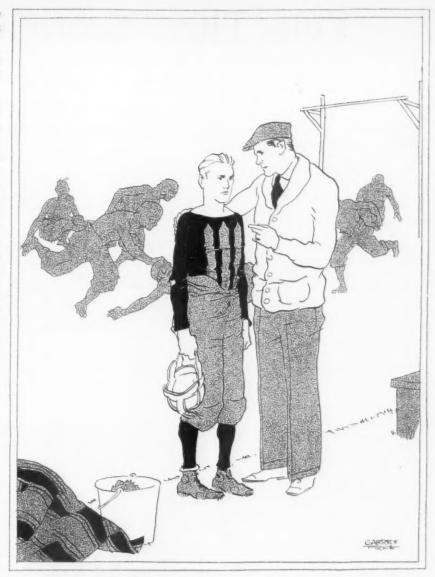
I think it is gradually dawning upon thinking men whose impulses have been trained in the culture of the ages, that business is not different; that in the long run the inevitable, inexorable law of compensation works out in all the walks of life. Consider one of our business activities only. We have believed too much in strong-arm methods, in highly concentrated salesmanship, in dominance, in force in our selling methods, in trying to force the profit, instead of working true to the principle of "he who serves best will profit most" and letting that law work for us.

I think many crimes have been committed in the name of high-tension selling. I regret to say that I have been the apostle of many of the rules. We have oversold the customer, we have overstocked the retailer-we have sold things to people who didn't need them, didn't want them, and shouldn't have had them-we have made use of our power over the buyer for our present profit, to the injury of those who were weaker and had less buying resistance than we had sales insistence-and that will haunt us because we have not kept the good of the customer in our minds. A good sportsman would have done it.

THERE are some very simple rules of the game and I ask you to apply them to business as we go along.

My first point is, however, service; and by service I mean always considering that the man to whom you sell, or with whom you deal, has placed in your keeping a confidence which it is outrageous and ignoble to betray.

My second point is that a good sport does his best all the time, as well as he can. That means much more than what it says, for it means above everything else that you should give your mind and spirit and energy and will to thoroughly understand, in all its ramifications, great and small, the relationship of your business, your life, and your acts to the business and lives of those whom



He had the true instincts of a sportsman "

you desire to influence, so that you may get a thorough understanding of the true value of what you contribute.

Do I set a high ideal? If so, I set you, therefore, ideals on which your business and the relationships of your life may be securely founded, for once you are in tune with the infinite law of compensation then life fights for you and time becomes your best builder of business and satisfactions. The good sport, therefore, has an open mind. He relies upon no better devices or position to take the place of knowledge, skill, or competency.

The other day I stood on a golf course in the East. I watched a banker who is reputed to be worth twenty millions of dollars, on a golf tee practicing driving. Here was a man whose income was probably five times as much per day as the professional who stood beside him was getting a week, yet the professional was ordering the banker around, instructing him how to address the ball, to stand, to swing. The great

financier was taking it meekly and mildly with due deference to authority. I couldn't help but compare that with many scenes I had witnessed in a business office. How often do we fail to realize that an office boy may instruct us in something in which he is more competent than we. You know that type of bully who sits in a big office and lords it over wiser men-the fortunate heir of power he has not won. He knows it all; you can tell him nothing. Ignorant, tactless, a boor-a rotten sportbecause in his little soul Fear holds reign-fear that the world may find him out.

It is such types as he that makes business cost sometimes ten times as much as it is worth. It is such as he who makes snide agreements, who makes wrong decisions and then makes subordinates bear the burden of his rashness and ignorance. He is a rotten sport. It is for him the courts are crowded—the Trade Commissions function. He is the (Continued on p. 52.)

to

Your Three-Score and Ten

Discoveries in the medical sciences and commonsense rules of living prolong the span of life

By DR. J. M. DODD, M.D., F.A.C.S.

ROGRESS is the watchword of the age. The minds of men are ever reaching out for means of self expression with a desire to produce something for personal benefit or for the common good. Keeping alert to opportunities in every field of human activity affords the human mind and hand ample means for development.

Throughout the ages mankind has been toiling onward and upward. The brilliant achievements of our generation stand out in bold relief against a hazy background through which here and there shines a bright star marking some outstanding character or his achievement.

We live in a wonderful age and its wonders do not cease. What appeared to us a few

years ago as impossibilities have become realities and to attempt to mention them would lead us far afield, but we can refer to one—the transmission of sound, the telegraph, the telephone and lastly the radio picking out of myriads of sound waves the human voice and strains of music mysterious and uncanny, bringing to the thoughtful mind the question, what is not possible.

With restless mind and hand we reach out for truths yet unrevealed. That which we thought out yesterday we use today, and tomorrow we will have cast away much of it, but some grains will have come from the chaff and the world will be better and richer for the proof that has come through our efforts. And so we progress. Many of our efforts are unproductive of that which results in permanent benefit to mankind, but we are surrounded by blessings on every hand for which someone is responsible and which are accepted without a thought as to their source. They are revealed only by their effects and only when we are deprived of that which we have acquired slowly by accretion. "We only miss the water when the well runs dry."

We accept the heat and light of the sun, the coming of the seasons and all that nature provides for our use and enjoyment and think little of it until there is a break in the regularity of their coming. Such are the achievements of the medical sciences.

ADVENTURES IN CLASSIFICATIONS

THIS article by Dr. J. M. Dodd is the first of a series of "adventures in classifications." In this series there will be presented to our readers articles dealing with the romance underlying some of those trades and professions which may seem a bit prosaic until you get the view from the inside.

Every lover of good books will remember that chapter in "The Cloister and the Hearth" wherein the doctor falls into the basket of hot coals which he had provided for the cauterizing of his patient. Fortunately for us medical science has advanced very considerably since the Renaissance, and such stringent methods are seldom necessary if the disease is noted in time. Surgery has lost much of its terror with the advent of anaesthetics, and on the whole the span of human life has been lengthened to an appreciable extent.

But though the actuaries may have to revise their tables, there will still be unnecessarily early deaths in cases where patients waited too long, or expected a cure in less time than was possible. In this article, the author tells what medical science is doing to prevent and cure human ailments.

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We enjoy good health without a thought as to how or why and only when we are sick do we stop to figure out why we are not well.

Medical science has kept pace with all other advances in human progress which has made the past century the greatest the world has ever known. That period, with its conlinuous lines of illustrious names, and their discoveries, has added some fifteen years to the average span of human life and in countless ways has contributed to the health, comfort, happiness and prosperity of the human family.

Among our numerous faults is that of accepting things handed to us through the idealistic efforts of those who have preceded us, without giving due credit to the agencies that have produced the things we enjoy and profit by. Examples of this are seen in all walks of life.

To really appreciate what medicine and surgery have done and are doing today for our benefit, it is necessary to go back along the way and see how much we have accomplished in the prevention and cure of disease and the relief of suffering in general.

In the light of present-day experience in surgery which is now familiar to the laity as well as the profession, it is hard to visualize the full extent of the horrors of surgery before anaesthesia by ether and chloroform were brought into use, and we can readily realize that to submit to an operation then required the

greatest courage on the part of the patient, and scarcely less on the part of the surgeon who was to undertake it, and it naturally followed that only in dire emergencies was major surgery attempted.

UNDER anaesthesia, surgery had to face a greater peril to life, for the primary effects of operations were less dangerous than the infections of "blood poison" which followed, fatal often, and if not, leading to long convalescence and a train of complications scarcely less serious than the condition for which the operation was originally done. Science discovered the cause of the infections and this menace was largely removed.

Anaethesia, antiseptic methods with the working out of the germ theory, then the discovery, isolation, and study of the bacteria of the acute diseases and infections made it possible for the surgeon to invade with little danger almost every organ and cavity of the body and to heal intentional wounds by primary union. Infection soon became an opprobrium which surgeons made every effort to avoid.

Medical Science, which includes surgery and all other therapeutic measures, has in a great measure, provided man with the means of controlling his own existence. How much it has contributed to the sum of human efficiency and happiness cannot be estimated, but the three-score years and ten allotted

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When we consider the evils of surgery in the days before anaesthesia and antisapsis or the ravages of communicable diseases before their cause, preven in and cure were discovered and worked out, we can in a small way realize what we enjoy today.

During the Civil War infection in wounds was the rule resulting in death or prolonged convalescence with consequent disabilities more or less permanent. Typhoid and typhus fevers, cholera and small pox were the dread attendants of army camps and civilian communities, and took a heavy toll of

During the Spanish American War, Spanish bullets were nothing to be dreaded in comparison to typhoid fever. In many localities for many years it has been one of the greatest dangers to public health. It continued as a scourge until the causative germ and the means by which it is conveyed was discovered. The cure of the disease was problematical but its prevention could be made a certainty.

When Jenner discovered that small pox could be transmitted from cattle to man and vice versa, and that those inoculated artificially did not have small pox, or if they did it would be in a light form, and would protect against subsequent attacks, he could not have dreamed of the benefits he was bestowing on mankind. laying the foundation of the presentday treatment of communicable disease as well as their diagnosis and prevention.

SMALL POX has ceased to be the scourge it once was and by universal vaccination could be eradicated altogether. It was found that cholera and typhoid were water-borne diseases, and that the causative germs were thrown off in the discharges of patients suffering from the disease, and that the common housefly was the most active carrier of the disease. Boiling the drinking water and destroying the fly together with the disinfection of excretae and other sanitary measures has reduced the incidence of typhoid until a case now is almost a curiosity.

Vaccination against typhoid was a routine measure in the preparation of selected men for the army and kept typhoid out of the armies in the World No disease harassed armies in the World War except those that were air borne, such as the flu whose ravages were due to a hitherto unknown strain of bacteria. A noticeable feature about army camps today is the fly trap and the absence of flies about kitchen and latrines, and even the horses are annoyed very little by them. The bubonic plague which at frequent intervals raged at seaports was found to be carried by a flea inhabiting the bodies of rats which infested the docks at these ports and passed freely from ship to wharf. The cause suggested the

prevention, but the disease took heavy toll of victims until means o f prevention were put into play, and now the plague is rarely seen.

Yellow fever was found to be due to a germ carried by a variety of mosquito mostly found in the tropics and to some extent in the temperate zones. The disease, when contracted, had a high mortality and many valuable lives were lost in its investigation. The elimi-

swamps and other means, isolation, screening and sanitary management of victims of the disease, almost stamped it out and made the building of the Panama Canal possible and life in the tropics endurable for the white race.

Those of us who have sat at the bedside of a child suffering from diphtheria and watched the grim monster take from us that which was not his own, and we powerless to interfere, feel an instinctive urge to call down blessings on the heads of Klebs and Loeffler who discovered the germ of the disease and led to the development of the antitoxin which we find will not only cure but prevent the disease.

When in 1882 Koch discovered the tubercle bacillus, he paved the way for the prevention of tuberculosis and the cure of thousands of its victims. One cannot estimate the value of a knowledge of this disease which has done so much toward eradicating this arch enemy of mankind, and yet the treatment is simple: good food, good air, sunshine and rest, together with a sanitary regimen that will build up the physical organism and prevent the spread of the disease. We might go on at great length naming disease germs and their discoverers.

The most active period in the investigation of communicable diseases was in the last two decades of the last century. but during and since that time a great deal has been accomplished in the pre-

vention and cure by means of vaccination, anti-toxins, early recognition, isolation, and rational treatment by physicians, and intelligent co-operation on the part of the public. Wise enactment, intelligent and faithful observance of laws governing public health have con-

tributed very largely to the prevention of the spread of disease.

Impressing upon people that every carrier of disease, whether latent or active, is a menace to society, and that carrying disease to another is a crime, has done a great deal toward making people careful; besides there are few who would wilfully spread disease if they knew it. Science has taught us that many people are innocent carriers of disease, espe-

nation of this mosquito by oiling cially typhoid and diphtheria, and thus many mysterious outbreaks of communicable disease have been accounted for. Investigation along this line is going on.

> Nowadays we regard all acute diseases as infection by some form of disease germ. As each plant has its own individual seed, so has each acute disease its seed or germ which always reproduces its kind in proper soil and environment. These germs are the bacteria transmitted by the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink. Some must be planted by direct contact with a focus of the disease. The soil for the various seeds is not equally fertile, hence one germ attacks a particular tissue or organ while others are exempt.

> Typhoid fever finds its favorite habitat in the intestinal canal, diphtheria lodges in the tonsil, scarlet fever likewise finds its favorite soil in the mucous membrane of the throat, the tubercle bacillus is tolerated best in the lungs until it grows strong and numerous enough to migrate into the blood stream and be carried throughout the body. Influenza begins in the nose and erysipelas in the skin. Contact infections start where they are planted. Rabies and tetanus must be planted deep in the tissues which close up and keep air out, for these germs do not thrive in light or air. The manner in which these disease bacteria grow, reproduce their kind, multiply and (Cont'd on page 62)





Harry S. Fish of Sayre, Pa.

—chairman of the committee that is preparing a wonderful five-day program for the Rotary convention at Cleveland, Ohio, June 15 to 19,

Once-a-Week Brethren—Please Detour!

What Part Do Rotarians Play in Rotary International?

OW do you—individual Rotarians—want the organization of Rotary International conducted?

What policies do you—individual Rotarians—want put into practice by Rotary International?

Whom do you wish to serve you as officers of Rotary International?

What does Rotary International do that affects your club vitally?

What does Rotary International not do that could be of vital aid to you as an individual Rotarian or to your Rotary club?

There are six questions—for the last contains two questions—that I would like to have every man who is a member of a Rotary club ask himself. And ask it right now before you've read another word of this. If you are the sort of man every Rotary club is expected to elect to membership; if you

By HARRY S. FISH

Chairman, International Committee on Convention

are one of the leaders in your business or profession in the community in which you live; if you have at heart the interests of your community, your state or province, your nation and humanity at large—any one or the other of these; if you are at all interested in whether Rotary International functions or not—ask yourself these questions and answer them as you, yourself—deep in your own heart—would like to see them answered.

Nothing that has been written here so far or will be contained in the remainder of this article will have the slightest interest for the 12:15 p. m. to 1:30 p. m. member of a Rotary club—please notice I didn't call him a Ro-

tarian! Nothing that is contained in this will be at all interesting to the casual good-fellow member of a Rotary club. There will be not a word here that can possibly help or entertain or interest the man who considers himself a very big man in the community in which he lives and whose election to membership in Rotary he considers as due to his position and attainments, and who attends meetings of the club just to show the small fry that he hasn't any false pride and will associate with them an hour and a half or so once each week. And there is nothing here for the man who sings himself hoarse at Rotary meetings, who applauds most loudly every good point made by a speaker on Rotary education or business methods or boys work-and who goes to his office from the meeting and overworks his stenographer browbeats his partner, perjures himself to a

court of record to get excused from duty, violates the traffic ordinances deliberately and repeatedly on way home and regards it as too much trouble to go to the polls and note the next morning because his vote n't needed. There isn't a line of any this that would be interesting to any these men-all of whom are in the same class as members of a Rotary club so far as their lack of the slightest understanding of Rotary rinciples go. This will waste their

BUT I do want to have every Rotarian read this-every man who believes in Rotary and who sees with Rotary and has been encouraged and aided by Rotary, to make his business or profession an opportunity to serve society the best way he knows how with only the thought of being of service underlying his effort. I want every such earnest Rotarian to read this and study it. Because I intend telling every fellow-Rotarians personally-can dis-

ise on my part, and perhaps you are thinking I am one of those physicians who give shot-gun remedies, easily said

"cure-alls" for every ailment of the body-physical, political, or ethical. I am not such a physician. Nor am I the sort of metaphysician who promises largely on the basis of some pet theory I have. I am only the chairman of the committee that is in charge of the Convention to be held in Cleveland by delegates from every section of Rotary International June 15 to 19-just a month or six weeks hence. The promise I'm making here is the most easily accomplished thing in the world-for me to make good and for you to make good. And I can tell it all to you in just one simple sentence-

Bring yourself and your answers to the questions to the Cleveland Convention. Then let nature take its course!!

That is all there is to it, as far as you are concerned.

Now-why do I make a statement like this? I have been in Rotary for

some years. I have been a committeeman, director, president of my club, and governor of my district. I am familiar with Rotary practice and procedure. I have attended conventions and know how they are conducted. I know that when I am there as a delegate from my club I am one of sixseven-eight-or ten thousand, as the case may be. And I know that one in eight or ten thousand doesn't get much chance to present his ideas about things. Any man with a little taste for mathematics will see that if every man of the ten thousand who attend Rotary Conventions is permitted three minutes to state his views about Rotary there will be thirty thousand minutes consumed-five hundred hours or a bit more than twenty days! We only have four days devoted to convention sessions and a program for each session that would preclude allowance of much time for the discussion of general ideas about Rotary-general ideas suggested by those six questions I have Rotarian exactly how he can put his, asked. I'm getting to be something ideas before a very large number of his of an expert in timing things for programs these days. I know all this and cuss these ideas with them and eventu- I know all sensible men know it tooally arrive at a conclusion that may although you'd be surprised to know make some of them the basic law of how many people don't stop to think that our convention minutes are not That sounds like a very large prom- rubber that can be stretched out indefinitely to cover everything under the sun! And yet I repeat, reiterate, and again declaim that every man who

comes to the Convention with an answer that is worth while to any of those questions can get an opportunity to discuss it and put it into action if the people he discusses it with agree with him-put it into action as basic Rotary law.

And the reason I am so emphatic and insistent about this is just this:

The Conventions of Rotary International are the only legislative, working gatherings of Rotary. It is the only time the Rotarian or the Rotary club has a chance to definitely and effectively function as members of Rotary International. It is the one occasion when the governing body of Rotary International vocalizes its ideas of government and gives its commands as to how Rotary is to be governed during the coming year. And the program for this particular Convention has been devised, designed, built, or whatever you choose to call it, with three purposes in view-the trinity of Rotary convention activity. These are inspiration, legislation, and fellowship.

THE first object of Rotary has been considered literally by the members of the International Committee on Convention this year. The convention of Rotary International is the most worthy enterprise we know anything about. And it has been our aim and object in preparing the program to make the convention of the utmost service to Rotary

International - to make service the basis of this most worthy of all enterprises. And we have had the most hearty co-operation of all the officers of Rotary International, the Board of Directors, and the Host Club Executive Committee. There hasn't been a single idea developed that would make this convention a real service to Rotary International that every official of Rotary and all the committees have failed to take up and push forward with the utmost enthusiasm.

How are we to make service to Rotary the basis of this most worthy enterprise?

I have told you in the first place how it would take twenty days of time, twenty-four hours of each day, to give every Rotarian of the ten thousand in attendance at a convention three minutes to talk on the subject nearest his heart. And we have only four days of (Continued on page 46.)

A Week of Rotary

In Cleveland

The Convention Program this year will be built around the Six Objects of Rotary-a truly Rotary Convention.

Monday Evening There will be a beautiful pageant given in the Auditorium which will bring all Six Objects into realization.

Tuesday Morning "The ideal of Service as the Basis of All Worthy Enterprise," will be the theme for the principal addresses.

Tuesday Afternoon

The Business Methods Committee will have charge and they will emphasize "High ethical standards in business and professions."

Wednesday Morning

The main subject will be "The Application of the Ideal of Service by Every Rotarian to His Personal, Business and Community Life."

Wednesday Afternoon

There will be three special assemblies-(a) For Clubs having less than 50 members; (b) for Clubs having 50 to 150 members, and (c) for Clubs having more than 150 members.

Thursday Morning Thursday Afternoon

The main address will deal with "The Development of Acquaintance as an opportunity for service.

There will be four special assemblies-(a) For the discussion of Boys Work; (b) for the discussion of Business Methods; (c) for the discussion of Rotary Education, and (d) for the discussion of Crippled Children work; also a luncheon and round-table for Club Secretaries.

Friday Morning

The last day will open with the subject of "The Recognition of the Worthiness of All Useful Occup tions and the Dignifying by Each Rotarian of His Occupation as an Opportunity to Serve Society." The closing hours will deal with the Sixth Object, "The advancement of understanding, good-will, and inter-national peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the Rotary ideal of

What Is the World Court?

By THOMAS M. STEELE

N my first article in the April number of THE ROTARIAN I reviewed the origin and evolution of The Permanent Court of International Justice, sketched its personnel, its structure and its methods of procedure, and considered its actual accomplishments in the cause of international peace during the first three years of its exist-This review was necessarily somewhat technical but the historical background and the present-day picture of the Court as a vital, living thing are essential to any intelligent study of a problem which today is transcended in importance by no other question.

That problem is this: Among the various objections to the Court which have been advanced from different sources are there any which, on analysis, justify the United States in longer withholding its support? Is there any valid reason why the United States cannot take

her full part with other nations in stabilizing the peace of the world without surrendering anything essential to her complete political independence? While full and frank discussion is in every way desirable, and while every objection should be given all reasonable consideration, no one should allow himself to be swayed by groundless fears. And although many objections to the Court have been uttered in the best of faith and by men whose sincerity and patriotism are beyond suspicion, it may be stated with considerable confidence that these criticisms, for the most part, are founded upon mistakes of fact, unwarranted assumptions, and unreasonable prejudice; some of them are palpably insincere. As the World's Work magazine pointed out editorially last August:

The International Court now occupies the center of the stage merely as a symbol. forms a rallying point for the several ele-ments in our population which, for differing reasons, oppose American participation in



Photo: Harris & Ewing.

Judge Pessoa, who succeeded Judge Barbosa, was recently President of the Brazilian Republic, and formerly a judge of the Brazilian Supreme Court. He was nominated by the American group and other groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

> world affairs. The Irish-Americans dislike the court because it means making the United States an associate of Great Britain. The German-Americans dislike it because it brings this country once more into alignment with its allies in the Great War. war enthusiasts oppose it because it looks to arbitration, instead of gunpowder, as a means of settling international disputes; the pacifists denounce it because it does not mean the absolute prohibition of war. tain champions of the League of Nations scorn the court because it falls so far short of their chosen goal, while enemies of the League fear it because it looks like the camel's head in the tent.

At the hearings held before the Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at Washington last Spring, scores of American citizens, prominent in every walk of life and representing all sorts of groups, appeared to urge their country's adherence to the Court. The opposition was literally negligible. Yet out of these hearings came a report which, if adopted by the Senate, will bring to an abrupt end all of the efforts of the administration. There is no possible room

for debate on this point for anyone who will read and study the report in the light of United States history. There has been no President of the United States (and let us hope there never will be one). so poor in spirit, so wanting in a sense of international courtesy and decency, that he would for a moment consider submitting to the forty-eight nations which have adhered to the Court the plan which the Senate Committee proposes. Once more it appears that we are in danger of seeing exemplified the saying of one of our greatest Secretaries of State, John Hay, that the United States Senate is "the morgue of all international hopes." The world is crying for bread, and once more the United States Senate appears about to ask the President to offer it a gold brick

Now what are the announced objections to the Court in its present form? The first, and the one

more frequently reiterated, is that the Court is the creature of the League of Nations. Of course there are thousands of Americans to whom this argument, even if it rested on facts, would make no appeal, but we probably must conclude, for the present at least, that if the Court is a creature of the League, we cannot hope for entrance. Secretary Hoover has put the matter in this

To some people, the League is such anathema that even its many good acts are bad. Let us admit frankly that there are among Let us admit frankly that there are among our people many thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, who, as regards the phrase, "League of Nations," are still under the tyranny of emotion associated with that phrase during the political controversy of the last four years. It is unhappily true that in such controversies a phrase is given an odium which disturbs the orderly march of entirely disassociated ideas. of entirely disassociated ideas.

But surely enough has been said to show that, though it be true that a Committee appointed by the League actually prepared the Statute of the Court, nevertheless, the Court, in its

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origin, is largely an American conception and represents the consummation of deals toward which the United States government, regardless of party, has been working steadily and consistency for many years. It is to a very large degree the work of American makes and American devotion.

kin to the argument that the Court should be viewed with suspicion because of its League origin, is the argument that it should be feared as being under League domination. Here the attack is made along two lines, first, because the judges are elected by the League, and second, because the expenses of the Court are paid by the League. The facts are of course conceded, but the claimed inference by no means follows. Again we turn to Mr. Hughes for a complete and wholly satisfactory answer to the objection based upon the manner of election. In an address before the American Society of International Law, on April 27th, 1923, Mr. Hughes said:

It should be noted that the Council and Assembly in electing judges, do not act under the Covenant of the League of Nations. That Covenant, which determines the rights and obligations of Members of the League, invests them with no authority whatever for such action. The election is held under the provisions of the Statute of the Court which costs, as I have said, upon a special internation.

rests, as I have said, upon a special international agreement. For this purpose, the Council and Assembly are electoral bodies of States and through provision for their concurrent action the difficulty of finding a satisfactory basis of selection has been overcome.

name a satisfactory basis of selection has been overcome. This suggestion was brought forward by Mr. Root in the Advisory Committee of Jurists. Analogy was found in the plan which made possible our organic Union, by providing for the representation of sovereign States in the Senate and of the people in the House of Representatives and requiring in the enactment of laws the action of both groups. The method of electing judges for the Permanent Court is thus a practical solution, and I think it may be said that without a solution of this sort which will enable great powers to have a check upon the smaller powers and the latter to have a check upon the former, a per-manent court cannot be established. We are generally in danger, in all efforts of progress, of being balked by an impractical idealism; in this case it is fortunate that a wise practicality has enabled the nations to attain the ideal of an impartial court.

It is also emphasized by Mr. Hughes that the Council and the Assembly have nothing whatever to do in making nominations; these being made by the national groups of arbitrators who make up the Hague Court of Arbitration. "The plan," he says, "gives every assurance against a successful attempt by any bloc to manipulate or control the elections." And he adds

that "if there is any practicable plan better safeguarding the essentials of an international court it has never been suggested."

Yet what did the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations propose to do? Recognizing that no World Court is possible without safeguarding the interests of large and small nations substantially in the manner hit upon by Mr. Root, the majority of the Committee proposed that the nations which adhere to the League shall, for the purpose of the election of judges, create a new and entirely separate Electoral Commission of two Houses, one called the Council of Signatories, in which the nations now represented in the Council of the League shall be represented, and the other an Assembly of Signatories, in which all nations now represented in the Assembly shall take part; and that this Commission, besides electing the judges, shall fix their salaries, and pay the expenses of the Court. The nominations, as now, are to be made by the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, but the election is to be under the supervision of the Secretary General of the Permanent Court of Arbitration instead of the Secretary General of the League of Nations, and the Electoral Assembly is to meet at a time and place fixed by the Secretary General of the Court of Arbitration instead of at Geneva, the seat of the League. It is difficult to see how this plan has any merit, unless it be a merit to insult the League. As the Minority Report of the Senate Committee says:

It is believed that the adoption of the plan recommended by the Committee would not be productive of any good, but simply cause delay and prevent the United States from becoming a signatory member of the protocol. It puts the United States in the undesirable attitude of demanding that 48 nations should change an accepted and satisfactory plan to adopt an untried one presented by the United States. It would compel these 48 nations, who have adhered to the protocol, to duplicate their representatives in the council and assembly in the League of Nations, of which they are members, in another body known as an electoral commission which has no stated times of meeting and without any functions except the election of judges and fixing of salaries. These representatives would meet at The Hague and not at Geneva. If the same representatives from these 48 states should be named in both bodies it is difficult to see how any advantage would accrue through their meeting at The Hague instead of Geneva where they annually assemble.

As to the objection that the Court is the creature of the League because the League pays its expenses, a short quotation from Professor Hudson of the Harvard Law School would seem a sufficient answer.

For fifty-four peoples of the world, the proposal to transfer the financial management either to the old Court of Arbitration or to the administrative council of diplomatic representatives at The Hague would have no more merit than a suggestion would have for Americans that there he a separate budget, a separate money-collecting agency and a separate financial administration for the Supreme Court of the United States.

The present arrangement, under which the expenses of the International Court are met out of monies collected by the League of Nations and turned over to the Registrar of the Court, does not in any sense make the Court dependent on political organs of the League. One might as well argue that the Supreme Court of the United States is dependent on the legislative and executive branches of our Government, because the salaries of the judges have to be voted by Congress and collected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

These two matters, namely, the election of judges and the expenses of the Court, do, after all, offer practical obstacles which must be surmounted before the United States can adhere to the Court, but the sane proposals which Mr. Hughes has made to meet the situation give a complete answer to all legitimate objections.

Secretary Hughes states that the practical advantages of the present system of election being quite (Continued on page 55)

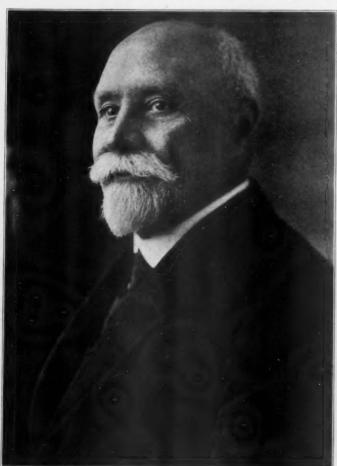


Photo: Harris & Ewing.

Judge de Bustamante is another eminent jurist of the World Court. He is professor of International Law at the University of Havana, dean of the Havana Bar, author of numerous legal works of recognized value, and a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Peace-Time Slackers

A Challenge to Prevent Them—A Message for American Citizens

HERE are many signs in these modern times, to give us joy in the progress of civilization. The writer is happily one of those who feel that America was never better than it is today. He is happily one who feels that the world was never better than it is today. It is true that we have our problems. But isn't it heartening to realize the advances that have been made in the past thirty years! How much progress we have made, for instance, in dealing with the youth, our greatest asset. How many new movements have come into being in the past three decades—the playground movement, the development of an educational program, indeed the whole present method of work with boys!

But we must not feel too much satisfaction over this side of the ledger, for

America has, as all things have, two sides to the account, a debit as well as a credit. The present situation where men are accounted good citizens merely because they lead in business while they deliberately do everything in their power to shirk jury service, is deplorable. Men are facing their business associates with pride in the very hour they are evading payment of their just taxes. Men are tolerated in the community who fail to bear their share of civic obligations, who cannot even take the trouble to walk to the polls to vote. In 1896, eighty per cent of those qualified voted in the Presidential election. Five years ago, less than half felt enough civic interest even to express a preference for their candidates. If that apathetic attitude continues, what we know, and believe in as free government is doomed. We should build up in America a sentiment that will ostracize the peace-time slacker no less than

By JAMES E. WEST

the slacker in war. I look forward to the day when every man shall regard himself as a shirker unless he assumes definitely his civic obligations, unless he functions actively as a participating citizen.

There is another serious item which we must mark upon the debit side of the ledger. The American Bar Association, after an extensive survey, reported at its Minneapolis convention that the United States exceeds the combined totals of all the countries of Europe by a ratio of six to one in the number of crimes committed within its borders. Something like 15,000 persons perished last year, in the United States, by unjustifiable homicide and

murder. There were more homicides in the city of Chicago alone than in the entire British Empire.

The American Surety Company is my authority for the statement that there are today more defalcations than at any time in the history of the company dating back over a generation. A recent survey of the claims presented against the company indicates that the majority of these losses are chargeable to young men. A further analysis shows that these young men have been reared with little, if any moral training, and in a moment of temptation were too weak to resist.

THE youth of these offenders is the most appalling fact. Our desperate criminals today average under twenty-two years. In that fact lies a chal-

lenge to every man in America. How can we expect to built for the future of America, what can we hope of the citizens of tomorrow, when we wastefully, blindly, allow our boys and girls to stumble into citizenship, not merely untrained, but unguided?

Strange it is, that although no man will deny that our boys and girls are our greatest asset, we are not equipped as effectively to deal with them as we are for our commercial problems; we do not secure the scientific information about them that we do about material things. Our Federal Government spent in 1923 through its Bureau of Animal Industry, \$6,000,000 in order to conduct surveys-on raising pigs. During the same year the Bureau of Education received \$160,000 and the Children's Bureau \$350,000 to investigate the conditions affecting the nation's boys and girls. Please do not misunderstand me. It is a splendid thing to raise pigs, or



James Edward West, Chief Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, has done much for the younger generation. Amongst other things he secured a Juvenile Court for Washington, D. C.; promoted the Washington Playground Association; organized the National Child Rescue League, and was Secretary of a White House conference on care of dependent children.

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conduct a business on a scientific basis. Rut I do most urgently submit to you, is this basis of apportionment fair to the future citizens of America?

During the war when tests were made in connection with the draft law, one out of every two men examined was physically subnormal. Nearly 30 per cent were so physically unfit as to be of no use whatever in any capacity. Nineteen per cent of the others were fit only for limited service. One out of five could not read or write the English language.

Now this is a problem which it is particularly the duty of the men of America to face. It is these young men and boys who are going to finish what we have begun. Right now our future statesmen are going to school, our future bankers, business men and investors are meeting around the corner to play marbles. And it is your job and mine to see that their training is right and their playing is right, so that these children may develop into the kind of men America needs-men of character, trained for citizenship.

It was my privilege to participate in a conference called by President Harding in November, 1922, for the purpose of developing a program for more intensively training the boys of America for their responsibilities of citizenship. We adopted five simple principles as the points upon which to place emphasis in our work with boys-physical fitness, general education, vocational training, right attitude of mind towards citizenship, and right character development.

Physical fitness, because it is important that every citizen understand the simple laws of diet, exercise, and right living that will make and keep our bodies efficient. Second-general education. How fundamentally essential this is in a democracy where each individual must be depended upon to participate! The service clubs of the nation are doing a wonderful work in making it possible for many boys to continue their studies who might be forced to drop out for financial reasons. doing all in our power to encourage boys to remain in school.

In addition to general education, the conference felt that there is great need in America for vocational training. We need men trained in industrial lines. When we mobilized our army, one million and a quarter men had to be specially trained in order to secure enough mechanics to do the jobs that had to be done. And yet when the war closed there were still 500,000 positions vacant, because there were not enough trained workers to fill them. Here again, Rotary and the Boy Scouts of America and other organizations are working hand in hand to produce for America men trained and competent. Through its Merit Badge system the Boy Scouts of America are offering to boys a chance to choose a trade or hobby from some seventy subjects-practical activities, like plumbing and carpentry, or such professions as music, sculpture, scholarship, and physical development.

THE fourth thing on our list involves something fundamental. For want of a better term, we called it, "the right attitude of mind." By that I mean the development in the boy of a sense of responsibility as a member of organized society. Opportunities must be given to boys to function as citizens, to serve the community. Only by such experience can they acquire that sense of participating citizenship while their mind is in a plastic state.

The fifth and last point of this program includes all the others. I refer to the importance of character develop-A man may have splendid physique, good education, and be well trained for his work and yet break down deplorably in this essential quality. The superintendent of a certain state school for delinquents told me that many of the boys in his charge had the first three qualifications, yet failed in the last. Indeed, he went further and stated that too often juvenile delinquents became more efficient in crime as a result of the education they received in his school. Something We who are interested in Scouting are was needed to build character, some definite and positive force that would train morally as education does intellectually. This superintendent introduced the Boy Scout program into his school to give the boys a chance to practice every day what their Sunday schools taught them once a week. His records show that not a single boy in the past two years has violated his trust, so great has been the effect of practical training in character.

These five points are so fundamental that they should be the objectives of all work with boys. None of the problems facing America today are beyond solving if we will but treat them in a fundamental way-not by passing laws, or enlarging our police forces and reformatories and jails. The solution in my opinion lies in the development of these fundamental things in our boys and girls-and above all, in the development of their character. Religion must be an active and positive force in their daily lives. The churches of America must be given an opportunity to function every day in the week if the spiritual character of the American people is to be maintained in the next generation.

This is where you and I have the responsibility in our own community in doing our share in checking the increase in these peace-time slackers. Tens of thousands of boys are nightly on our streets, looking for amusement, yearning for companionship. Do we owe no duty to them? Do we owe less to our nation in peace than in war? What kind of training do we give them for participating citizenship? Give them leadership! It can be done. It has been done, and with wonderful results in a small way. In the movement alone with which I am connected, the Boy Scouts of America, over 154,-000 men are giving leadership to nearly half a million boys. But there are millions more at our very doors waiting for our help. We are all of us jointly responsible, locally and nationally, for the upbuilding of the boyhood of our nation into God-fearing, yes, better still, God-serving men, who will function as active, participating citi-

WHAT ROTARY MEANS

T'S just a bit of thoughtfulness for all our fellowmen, With just a touch of kindness, too, to show them now and then: With just a cheerful song to sing as they plod up the hill: But sometimes it is just a smile, that lights the good we've wrought. And that's our thought of Rotary-a smile-a touch-a thought.

It's just a kind of service creed for Tom and Jack and Bill. But sometimes it is just a word, the spirit of the deed, And that's our thought of Rotary-a word-a song-a creed.

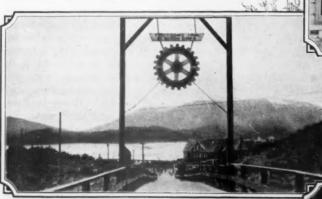
It's just a sense of friendliness for those who cross our road. With just a helping hand or two for easing up the load; But sometimes it is just a grip that warms the fingers end, And that's our thought of Rotary-a grip-a help-a friend.



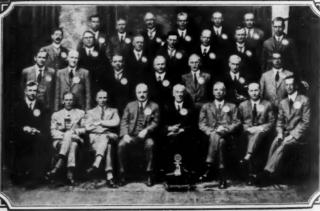
Neath Northern Lights and Southern Cross

IN Rotary geographical extremes meet. One club may behold the Northern Lights and another the Southern Cross, but still they have much in common. The Rotary clubs at Prince Rupert, British Columbia, and Invercargill, New Zealand, have at present the distinction of being, respectively, the most northerly, and the most southerly Rotary clubs in the world. The globe at the left shows their relative positions.

Every traveler entering Prince Rupert, B. C., passes under this big Rotary sign as he leaves his train or boat, so that there is no chance for a visiting Rotarian to miss the invitation. The Prince Rupert Rotary Club was started in May, 1921, and now has about thirty-five members.



Above—The Rotarians of Prince Rupert, B. C.
The members would like to visit other clubs
frequently—only the nearest club is over two days'
travel by boat. In the front row are (left to
right) George Bryant, director; George Rorie,
treasurer; Sydney D. Johnston, secretary; Tom
Johnson, past president; Dr. Will T. Kergin, president; Dr. Hugh Grant, immediate past-president;
John Dybhavn, director.



In the Great National Park of New Zealand are some magnificent Wapiti deer, descendants of those presented to New Zealand by President Roosevelt in 1905. The antlers of this specimen have a spread of 47 inches.

The Rotary Club of Invercargill, N. Z., was chartered in April, 1924, and has about thirty members. In the front row are (left to right) A. G. Butchers, secretary; R. B. Caws, director; R. J. Gilmour, director; R. A. Anderson, vice-president; W. Macalister, president; J. Gilkison, director; M. N. Hyndman, director, and D. Cuthbertson, treasurer.

The Lesson of the World Flight

Some Deductions as to the Future of Aviation

By GEORGE C. HENDERSON

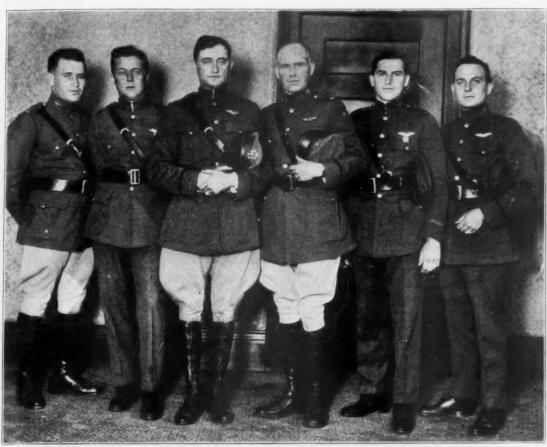


Photo: Pacific and Atlantic

The six American Round-the-World Fliers. Left to right: Lieut. Wade, Lieut. Jack Harding, Lieut Lowell Smith, Lieut. Eric Nelson, Lieut. Henry Ogden, and Lieut. Leslie Arnold.

HAT was the outstanding accomplishment of the round-the-world airplane flight?"

That was the question I asked Lieutenant Lowell H. Smith when I found him secluded in a suite of rooms on the twelfth floor of a big hotel with the other trans-globe aviators.

The feat of flying 27,524 miles in 175 days through arctic blizzard and torrid monsoon, across icebergs and tiger-infested jungles has been heralded far and wide as a world event in which America won the honor of the first aerial circumnavigation of the earth.

"But just what does it mean to the United States?" I asked. Have rain and fog, the greatest enemies of the aviator, been conquered? Does excessive cold such as encountered in the arctic or excessive heat such as found in India prevent successful flying.

Those fliers to whom I addressed these questions had disproven the adage

HAT was the outstand- that flesh is weak. They had demoning accomplishment of strated that man is stronger than steel the round-the-world air- literally by wearing out steel engines.

The six fliers in the three big specially built 400-horsepower planes who jumped off from Seattle April 6, 1924, spent only about sixteen days or a total of 371 hours of the 175 days in the air, traveling at an average speed of 76.36 miles an hour. One hundred and sixty days were devoted to making repairs and fighting gales. It had been a superhuman task, but they had won.

There was Lieutenant Lowell H. Smith, who flew his burning biplane to a landing place in an Asia Minor lagoon while his mechanic, Sergeant H. H. Turner, fought the blaze with a chemical fire extinguisher. Smith held the world record for staying aloft more than 37 hours and flying in excess of 3,000 miles without alighting, by refueling in the air, all this before he was ever thought of as a world flier. Then there was Lieutenant Eric Nelson, red

faced, bald-headed Viking of the air, who with Lieutenant John Harding distanced the others and penetrated a dense fog in a successful jump from the Orkney Islands to Iceland, when they could not see ten feet ahead of them. The third pilot of the group was Lieutenant Leigh Wade who, flying with Lieutenant A. M. Ogden, lost his ship, the Boston, in a vain attempt to follow Nelson and who came on with them from Pictou Harbor in Boston II, a new ship.

"Aviation is in its infancy," said Smith. "We've proven that. Most anything may develop in the next few years. I changed engines eight times during the flight. Otherwise I brought my ship back just as she left Santa Monica."

"Then the engine is the weak point in aviation?" I asked.

"You might call it that," he replied. "If we could get engines that would run 24 hours a day for 27,000 miles, I



Photo: Pacific and Atlantic

guess the aviators could stand the strain of staying at the controls for a continuous world flight, by relieving each other. I used eight engines to make sure of success. But so rapid is progress in aviation that the next world flier may use only one."

cockpits of their ma-

chines to meet the

various military and

civil officials.

Trips around the world by airplane in fifteen days total time!

London to New York in an over-night

Easy trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific trips by big passenger planes running from Paris to Washington; from San Francisco to Tokyo!

Prosaic daylight-to-dusk hops across the United States by hurried business men!

These are some of the possibilities that may grow out of the world flight, in the opinion of the aviators. They pointed out that they had gone the long way around, in order to secure shorter jumps across the water. Although they went 27,534 miles, while the circumference of the globe at the

equator is less than 25,000 miles, still their actual flying time was only sixteen 24-hour days. This record is almost certain to be shattered soon.

THESE tanned, travel-weary men spoke not of wild dreams but of accomplished facts. Already Alcock and Brown had jumped from America to Great Britain across the Atlantic in one hop in sixteen hours and twelve minutes. MacReady and Kelley had flown across the United States, 2,700 miles from Long Island to San Diego without a stop in 26 hours and 50 minutes. This feat demonstrated the possibility of making the Hawaiian Islands, a distance of 2,200 odd miles, in one jump from California, a flight not yet attempted. From Hawaii to Tokyo could be made in two flights by way of Clark's Island and there you are-

Five days from London to Tokyo!

From Tokyo the next world flight for speed could continue in 1,000, 2,000 and even 2,500-mile jumps back to England by the route made by the Americans. Already the big world flight planes, which could make a maximum of but 105 miles an hour, were becoming obsolete, they admitted. Even before Lieutenant R. L. Maughan made 155 to 170 miles an hour for 1.955 miles in his attempted dawn-to-dusk trip, airplanes had done 240 miles an hour.

the cooperation of

the service made the

daring exploit pos-

sible.

other branches

The whole attitude of these cleareyed, courageous air conquerors was forward looking. They were not looking backward over the hazardous course they had traversed. During their whole conversation they demonstrated their belief that their accomplishment was only one more step in the progress of aviation.

Fog has been conquered. The aviators pointed out that this element, that has sounded the death knell of so many fliers, is no longer invulnerable. In 1919 when Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant Arthur W. Brown flew 1,980 miles from America to Ireland, they nearly came to grief (Cont'd on p. 51)

Unusual Stories of Unusual Men

Allen Spurr—Nightingale of Alhambra

By Charles St. John

"One nightingale in an interfluous wood Satiate the hungry dark with melody." Shelley.

If you have ever heard an English nightingale trilling its midnight song from its perch on a thorn tree you must have sensed the connection between darkness and music. For when garish lights have ceased to distract attention the mind is in a more receptive mood for reverie, the ear is more alert to symphony. That, of course, is the effect on the audience; but Allen Spurr of Alhambra, California, could perhaps tell you how it affects the tawny-throated songster — for with Allen it is always dark, but his music continues bravely, sweetly, impulsively.

It is no pose, this song of a blind musician, but rather the self-expression of a soul that circumstance could not bind. Allen asks no sympathy—on the contrary he has kindliness and good humor to spare, and it finds expression through his playing. At times his apparent handicap is even an advantage, as, for instance, on one occasion when the lights went out in the big movie theater and for thirty-two minutes Allen played while the crowd sang—though the other musicians were obliged to listen while the organ chimed and fluted.

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Of course there was not a single false note; there never is when Allen plays for he has what is termed absolute tone pitch. He can name instantly any note you strike on the piano or organ, and more than that he can classify any other sound that is at all musical. For instance he says that the pitch of a certain typewriter bell is B flat-B435 or something like that on the organ. But that is not all he knows about typewriters. He writes on one with the ease and accuracy that would be an example for many blessed with the sight of two eyes. Besides that he is proficient at repairing automobiles; he also cooks, and varies his organ playing with music on the violin, mandolin, or steel guitar. There are many men who have their sight and still wish they had any one of Allen's accomplish-

Allen Spurr was not born blind; when he was a youngster in Greenfield, Mass., he was quite normal except that he soon developed such a talent for music that it was feared his mental development would be so rapid that his

physical health might suffer. His later development seems the more remarkable when you consider that his tuition consisted of but two terms of piano study and thirty violin lessons. He has never had any formal training in organ playing — just felt his way to control.

It is a real mastery, too, for Allen plays all the latest music just as fast as it is published. His methods are unique, and would be impossible to anyone who lacked his perfect knowledge of tone. New music comes to him first in the form of phonograph records, sent out by a friend who gets them before they

reach the salesrooms. The record is played and followed on a violin, then Allen's remarkable memory does the rest. Without any need of practice he turns from violin to organ and reproduces that melody.

Because he has all these pieces filed away in his memory Allen can sit at his organ and furnish appropriate accompaniment for any picture. A friend sits by him, reads off the sub-titles and explains the theme of the picture. Then Allen reaches into his memory cabinet and out comes suitable music. And many people in the audience never suspect that Allen is not seeing the same picture that they are watching.

Besides his theater playing, Allen is a composer, and some of his work has attracted considerable notice. It was after he had played for the Ramona Parent Teachers' Association of Alhambra that he composed the P. T. A. song which was officially selected as the state song for the California Congress of Mothers and Parent Teacher associations. Among the other songs which he has written and published are



Allen Spurr, of Alhambra, California, does not see the audiences he plays for, except with his mind's eye. None the less his skilled fingers and his wonderfully accurate memory enable him to furnish appropriate music for any picture flashed on the screen. His natural cheerfulness and keen ear allow him to do more, to add to the number of songs that make life more enjoyable. Allen is also a valued member of the local Rotary Club.

"Eileen from Old Kilarney," "Wonderful Eyes," and "As the Years Go Drifting By."

On page 27 of this issue you will find the words and music of one of his latest compositions, "Let's All Get Together." This is the official song of the Alhambra Rotary Club of which Allen is a member, and the first copy to be sold was auctioned off at the club. This song is particularly adapted to community singing; and into it Allen has woven a good deal of his own personality—the cheerfulness, the harmony, that is essentially himself.

The career of Allen Spurr may well inspire others, and especially those who suffer from what psychologists call "an inferiority complex," for Allen refuses to recognize such a thing.

Perhaps he might have been a greater musician if he had retained his sight—though that is an open question. Certainly he could hardly have been a more attractive character. But because he is what he is Alhambra folk and many others appreciate this nightingale—the melody calling from the dusk.

Mothers

By ANNE HAWLEY WOOD

MOTHER is the present every baby receives on its first birthday. The party may not be held according to schedule, refreshments may be lacking and those present fail to maintain the poise which marks our best assemblies, but when baby arrives it finds mother waiting. It is due, no doubt, to the baby's youth and inexperience that the present is always rapturously accepted. And how could a poor little half-blind baby getting its first blink at this bewildering world help itself? It has no choice in the matter. It has to take whatever it gets, no fussing and no talking back. There is no exchange possible. You can take back a hat, a pair of shoes, or a box of cornplasters, but when it comes to mothers, there you are! You keep what you get. Every day one meets babies who have had all kinds of mothers wished on them. Mothers who could not possibly fool any one but a baby. Poor little darling, it may have dreamed of a blue-eyed, angel-faced mother, all love, dimples and kisses and gotten a middle-aged body with false

Nature, apparently, is putting one over on baby, but her way is convenient after all. Suppose every baby had to pick out its mother after arrival. What an endless amount of trouble it would make. And how distressing to have the little pink, whimpering things squirming around under foot trying to find a mother. No, nature's way is probably the best. Yet it seems dreadfully hit and miss. The stork may be a fine old bird but its architecture seems to indicate that it was really built for a star performer on the high hurdles rather than for the boss of baby distribution. One can't help the feeling also that it is a loafer and often lays down on its job. For it hands out babies much the same way a small boy washes dishes on circus day, any way at all so as to get through. Yet it is likely that the old bird does the best it can.

teeth and no lap, but nevertheless it

keeps her.

But we must all admit that it is a serious business. Nothing on earth is so important as a mother. The babies have the world at their mercy, for the whole shop would be marked "for sale" if the babies should quit coming. But they should strike and refuse to populate the earth until this mother business is brought up to date and run more efficiently. The babies may not be able to stand alone but if they would only stand together, they could, I am sure, get anything they asked for. One

"THE mother said to her daughter, 'Daughter, bid thy daughter tell her daughter that her daughter's daughter hath a daughter."

-George Hokewell.

long, united howl would bring the world to its knees. For while one might sternly resist a neighbor's baby who could deny his own.

Queer as it may seem one never meets a baby who is not hoodooed about this mother business. Each one thinks its mother the best ever. Pretty is as pretty does with baby and like the good God it looketh not on the outward man. I expect this one thing makes more joy on earth than anything else. All over this weary old world there are women going around happy as the day is long regardless of what the mirror tells them and all because each one has a little snubnose baby who thinks she is the loveliest thing on earth.

It is not so much that a baby needs a mother as that he wants one. Every red-faced, squealing mite arrives with two desires, something to eat and a mother. Having them the universe can go hang. Almost anyone can take a correspondence course on babies and get along fairly well at raising one. But not with baby's consent. He wants a mother and he wants her on the job. All the unions in the world could not get an eight-hour day for mother. And even when baby has his second bald head and is "six feet one way, three feet t'other" he wants a mother and wants her right on the job all the time.

I T used to be that a mother was like an old cat kith kittens, and thought that all baby needed was a warm place to sleep, plenty to eat and a licking now and then, but nowadays a mother is a combination fresh-air nurse, kindergarten worker, baby walker, and fresh-air fiend. But although mother may adopt all the latest fads and fancies, baby has but one real concern. That she be a real mother. A real mother, you know, is one who knows beyond the shadow of a doubt that, although the world is full of babies and has been ever since Eve fashioned the first cradle, her baby is the one and only, better and sweeter than any baby that ever lived.

Mothers are as common as grass. Whenever you see a baby you know there is a mother around somewhere. The world is full of mothers. Yet, strangely enough we never hear of a

mob of mothers. They are intrinsically and essentially individual. They are always active, singular, and should be present and in the first person. And a mother cannot be duplicated. When one is lost the whole world is changed. There is nothing in the universe rich and rare enough to take her place.

We hear a great deal about mothers bringing up babies and training them in the way they should go. But a mother's care is nothing to the discipline any firm-minded baby gives its mother. A baby can and generally does alter its mother's entire life. She is a changed woman from the time it takes her in hand. She may have been a decent, orderly, pretty lady accepted by the best people; but bossed by baby she becomes an erratic, disheveled person who stays up nights, eats when she gets a chance, neglects her church and clubs, and is seldom seen in society. Talk about power! Why a little red-faced, blue-eyed, loud-voiced baby can take a selfish, vain, lazy woman and in no time at all make her into a mother of whom any baby might be proud. If babies only knew their power! Yet though they hold the world's future in their tiny, pink palms, all they ask is a nice, cuddly mother who understands the sign language and is polite enough not to make one wait for meals.

Apparently one mother is just like another and yet how different they are. Mother may wear the same mail-order house-dress, Number AZ 28594653, that ten thousand other mothers wear, yet one always knows her. She sticks out of the crowd like a rocking chair in the dark; you can always find her. The fact is, if all the women in the world were to put on uniforms and stand in line, mother would be as conspicuous as the last loved lock on a bald-headed mans' head. She is Mother.

Every mother I ever met was a This accounts, I suppose, for woman. their pride and self importance. Each one acts as though she were a proud Eve displaying to a wondering world of beasts and fishes, a bald and toothless Abel. And every mother I ever saw thought that her baby was the one original home-made article of exclusive and artistic design and that all the other babies in the world were of the common department-store variety. And never a mother but thinks that her baby picked her out in preference to all the other mothers in the world, when we all know that it was a put up job on baby in the first place and afterwards, well, a mother is just a habit. But oh, how we love them.

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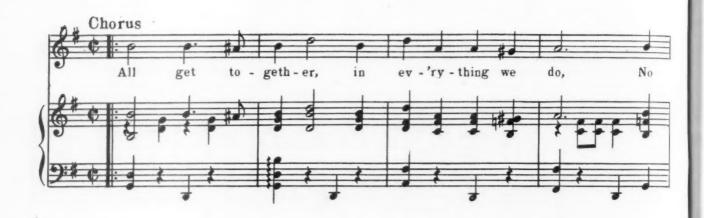
Let's All Get Together

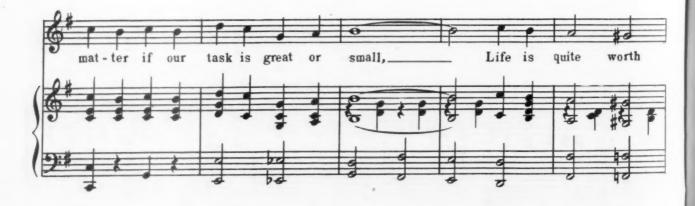
By Allen Spurr

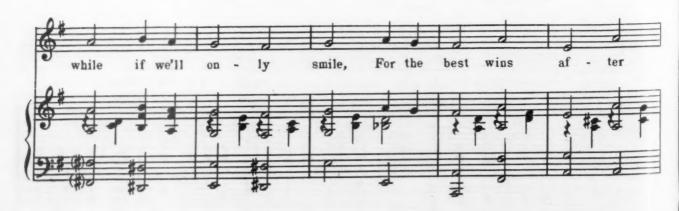
TO MY FELLOW-ROTARIANS WHO ARE ENDEAVORING TO EXEMPLIFY IN THEIR VARIED VOCATIONS OUR MOTTO:
"HE PROFITS MOST WHO SERVES BEST,"
TAKE PLEASURE IN DEPLICATING THIS SONG

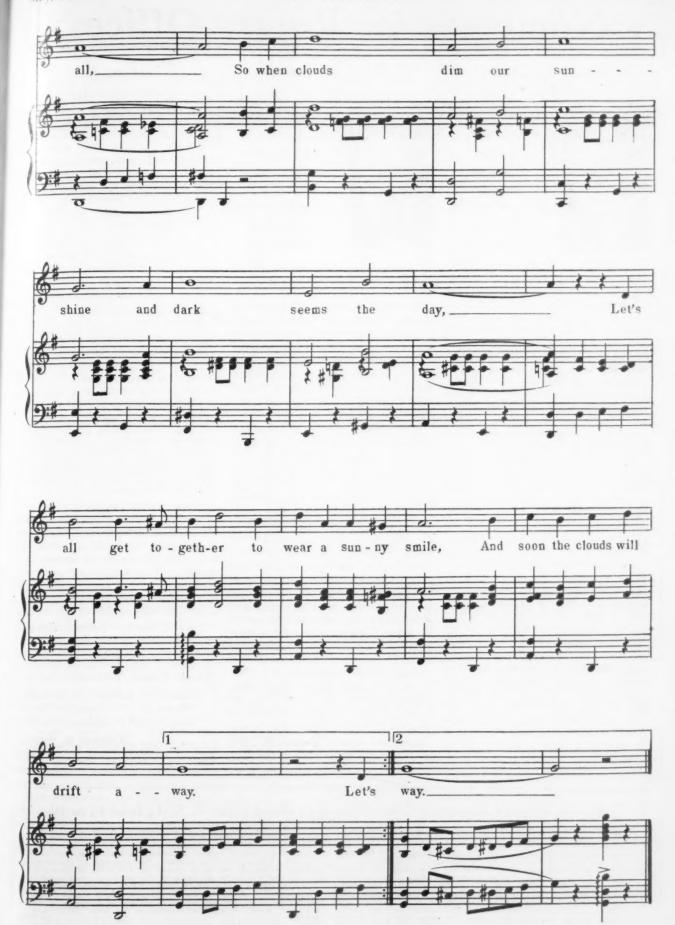












Nominees for Rotary Offices

Nominee for Rotary Office



For President PAUL H. KING of Detroit. Michigan is nominated by Detroit, Michigan

THE Rotary Club of Detroit, Michigan, takes great pleasure in presenting the name of Paul H. King, for President of Rotary International.

Paul is an attorney and since 1919 has been one of the two referees in bankruptcy for the Eastern District of Michigan. Prior to this date he was operating receiver for the Pere Marquette railroad, secretary of the Michigan Constitutional Convention which drafted Michigan's new constitution, and member of the Detroit Charter Commission which gave his home city its new system of government.

Elected to Detroit Rotary in 1916, his membership has been one of signal service and distinction. He was early chosen chairman of our Committee on Relations with Rotary International. Then followed in quick succession his selection as delegate to the International Conventions, director of our own club, vice-president and president, to which position he was chosen in 1923. His remarkable record as president brought him to the attention of the entire district and his presidency was ofollowed by his popular election as district governor. At Toronto in 1924 he was chosen a director of Rotary International. Kindly, fearless, a gifted speaker and a man who commands the respect of all who know him, Paul is the kind of Rotarian that all of us hope to be but so few of us achieve. Paul's work is such that this year it is possible for him to give all of his time to the office of President if he should be elected.

Nominee for Rotary Office



For Director HERBERT N. LAFLIN of Milwaukee. Wisconsin is nominated by Milwaukee. Wisconsin

SUBJECT to the will of the Rotary International Convention at Cleveland, the week of June 15-19, the Rotary Club of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is pleased to present the name of Herbert N. Laflin, governor of the Tenth district, for Director Rotary International.

For the past twenty-five years Herbert has been engaged as assistant counsel of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and still holds that position.

He has been a director and president of his own club. In 1923 he was nominated for governor of the Tenth District, but as the conference was being held in Milwaukee he withdrew his name. However, in 1924, at Appleton, he was unanimously elected as governor. During his year of presidency of the Milwaukee Rotary Club, he succeeded in inducing the members of that club to hold meetings in July and August in accord with the wishes of Rotary International. During the past year as district governor he has visited every one of the fifty-five clubs in his jurisdiction. He is a forceful speaker, and has for years past unselfishly devoted his time and talents to the betterment of his fellowman.

The Milwaukee Rotary Club, organized in 1912, has never before put forward any Rotarian for office in Rotary International, but it feels that in presenting the name of Herbert N. Laflin as Director, it is presenting the name of a man who will do honor to Rotary. Dated, Chicago, Illinois, 2 April, 1925.

Notices of Nominations

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

CHESLEY R. PERRY, Secretary of Rotary International, make this certificate of pre-convention notice of purpose to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Director, to be voted upon at the election to be held at the Sixteenth Annual Convention of Rotary International in Cleveland. Ohio, U. S. A., June 15 to 19, 1925.

Section 2 of Article IX of the By-Laws of Rotary International, entitled "Nominations-Notices," provides:

"Any member club may, subject to the provisions of the constitution, during the month of March preceding the annual International Convention, give notice of its intention to nominate one candidate for each one or for any one of the following offices: President, seven Directors, Treasurer, and shall forward such notice to the Secretary of Rotary International in time for it to reach his office not later than the first day of April.

"All notices of nominations so given and received, together with such data concerning each candidate as may be submitted, shall be published in the May issue of THE ROTARIAN and such other publications as the Board of Directors of Rotary International shall determine, provided the space allotment to each candidate shall not exceed six inches of one column exclusive of his photograph and the designation of office. All photograph plates shall be uniform in size and shape as prescribed by the Board of Directors."

The accompanying notices of purpose to nominate which are published in this issue of THE ROTARIAN were received at the office of the Secretary within the time provided and in the manner prescribed. These are the only such notices so received.

For the Office of President:

PAUL H. KING, of Detroit, Michigan. Nominated by the Rotary Club of Detroit, Michigan.

For the Office of Director:

HERBERT N. LAFLIN, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Nominated by the Rotary Club of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

> CHESLEY R. PERRY, Secretary, Rotary International.

Plan to Attend Convention Assemblies—Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., June 15 to 19

SOME of the greatest things in Rotary have grown out of assemblies held to consider special matters that could not very well be placed on the convention programs and the eight assemblies that have been planned for Cleveland will give opportunity for discussion of most of the problems of Rotary that are of vital concern.

Wednesday afternoon there will be the three assemblies devoted to consideration of club administrative problems. Past International President Crawford C. McCullough has given the utmost care to the preparation of the program for the assembly for clubs of less than fifty members over which he is to preside. Past International President Raymond M. Havens and Past International President Raymond M. Havens and Past International President for the assemblies for clubs of fifty to one hundred and fifty members and of more than one hundred and fifty members over which they respectively preside.

Thursday there are to be four assemblies and a big "round table" for club secretaries that will be in the nature of an assembly. Rotary Education will be discussed at one assembly. Boys Work will hold the fort at another. Business Methods at another, and Crippled Children's work at another. The chairman of the international committees having in charge the first three of these will preside and will invite discussion of the work this year as well as the opportunities that are offered for further constructive effort. International Secretary Chesley R. Perry will have charge of the secretaries' round table and he will be assisted by Secretary Vivian Carter of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland.

Rotariens with ideas are particularly requested to attend these

Ireland.

Rotarians with ideas are particularly requested to attend these assemblies and bring their ideas with them.

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Come Down to Earth

HERE seems to be a real danger that Rotary is losing touch with the earth—a serious matter when we consider that it is on the earth that we have to live and that if Rotary is to justify its existence, if it is to be of real service to its members and to the community, it is on the earth and under earthly conditions that its work must be accomplished.

If you are inclined to think that no such danger exists or that it is being exaggerated, stop for a moment and consider your own experience.

The slogan of Rotary is "He profits most who serves best." How many speeches or articles on Rotary have you heard or read recently in which the idea was expressed or implied that service should be the whole end and aim of life and that any profit other than the feeling of self-satisfaction that comes from having rendered service was beneath the notice of a real Rotarian. The writer actually heard one speaker say that he did not care whether he made any profit or not if he only had the privilege of serving.

How often have you gone to a Rotary meeting hoping to pick up some constructive thought that would be of real service to you and been obliged to listen to some imported spellbinder who told you in glowing words what a wonderful thing is Rotary; how it transforms its members into supermen, absolutely without thought of self, living always in a realm of lofty purpose and pure altruism. If we believed half he said we would be the worst lot of prigs the Lord ever suffered to live, and if we acted on it we would go around with "holier than thou" attitude that would disgust every one with whom we came in contact. Fortunately most Rotarians are real men, and do not believe anything of the kind.

How often have you seen the motto "Service above self" used in connection with Rotary. Sounds very pretty, doesn't it?—a beautiful sentiment. But as a rule of life it is sentimental nonsense. You remember that the Lord said the whole law was contained in two commandments: First, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and mind and soul and strength," and second, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Notice, we are to love

IN this department we present some of the interesting letters we receive each month. The matters discussed are not confined to Rotary, though Rotary subjects get much attention. These letters are expressions of personal opinion and the Editors and Publishers do not assume responsibility for the views expressed.

our neighbors as ourselves—not better than ourselves. The man who does not care for himself will soon have nothing left to give to his neighbor. The Lord's commands are always practical and when we try to improve on them we are apt to find we have made a mess of it.

In plain English, all this belittling of profit, except in some vague ethereal sense, is rot. The following quotation from one of our daily papers is very much to the point.

"Incalculable harm has been done to the cause of enlightened business by men who have a strongly developed bump of human kindness but lack a compensating bump of hard-headedness.

"The business man who, from an impulse to do good, shortens working hours, improves working conditions, raises wages, and then goes bankrupt, harms himself, his employees and the whole cause of social progress.

"We are not making headway unless business can be successful and contribute to social progress at the same time."

We are dependent on profit for our daily bread, for the ability to care for our families, for the success and the continued existence of our business—even the crook is dependent for his stealings on the profit made by his victims.

Rotary is a business club. Let us stick to our slogan—the whole of it. Profit and service must go together to make a successful business. Let us make of our meetings a means of education in better business methods for better profit, better service. We can spare the hot-air artist and the orator who thanks God we are not as other men. This is not to lower in the smallest degree the high standards of Rotary. On the contrary it is to make it possible for us to live up to those standards.

Those who have read A Talking

Knowledge of Rotary are familiar with Hawthorne's Indian legend of the great stone face in the mountains-how the village boy Ernest was so impressed with the nobility and grandeur of the face that he looked up to it day after day and year after year until he himself grew in feature and character into the same image, and how finally his people, recognizing the likeness, made him their leader. Remember it was the people, and not Ernest, who discovered the likeness. So should it be with Rotary. If it shall be worthy of leadership, through living up to its high ideals, the world will be quick to recognize it. It will not be necessary for us to tell the world how good Rotarians ASHBEL WELCH,

Philadelphia, Pa.

For a "World University"

HE sixth object of Rotary represents the dream of the ages. But it is still a dream. We have made considerable progress through the ages, comparatively speaking. But honesty requires the confession that we are still a long way off from the complete and universal consummation of that dream referred to in the Sixth Object of Rotary as the advancement of understanding, goodwill and international peace. Churchmen have failed to bring about that happy event. We have been divided amongst ourselves, and for that reason have failed to bring unity into the world situation. The politicians, poets, and warriors have likewise failed. If you business and professional men, allied together through the bonds of your Rotary ideals-if you are able to fashion a new civilization in which the former things of yesterday, the strife, the dissension, the chaos and misunderstanding, shall have been displaced with fellowship, understanding, goodwill, and international peace-if you are able to do that I declare unto you that your praise will be sung by the grateful people of the earth.

It is public opinion that rules the world. Public opinion dictates the writing of law, and inspires the reverence necessary for the observance thereof. Education is one of the most potent factors in the development of public opinion. It is just here that Rotarians will be of great service. You are peculiarly fitted for the task that is be-

(Continued on page 49.)



The World Court

THE World Court is an international institution. Rotarians are or should be interested in everything that is international. Rotary clubs of all countries would do well to recognize the existence of the World Court and concede that it may be an agency that is going to help toward international peace and understanding and therefore an agency in which Rotary clubs are at least interested. It is true that the United States has not entered the World Court, and we as Rotarians do not need to concern ourselves as to whether the United States will or will not enter the Court. However, it would be advisable for each Rotary Club to have at some time during the next six months an informative program which will tend to enlighten the members of the club as to just what the World Court is and how it functions.

Welcoming the Younger Executives

IN a Rotary club any member may recommend for additional active membership a fellow-executive of his concern, if such additional representative is qualified under the terms of Article III, Section 5 of the Standard Club Constitution.

Upon retirement from membership of the original active member the membership of the additional active member automatically terminates. He may then apply for active membership under the classification he previously shared. If the club so desires it may elect him to such active membership without requiring him to pay a further admission fee.

The club that has filled those classifications for which suitable representatives are available has, in additional active membership, the means for *growing* in prestige and effectiveness in the community. A broader opportunity for fellowship; a wider interest in, and knowledge of, Rotary's greater number of men trained for community service; improved club finances; these are a few specific advantages which follow a judicious use of the additional active membership provision.

By means of additional active membership new life and younger men can be brought into a club. In some communities Rotary's plan of membership has a tendency to produce clubs composed of mature men, of men who have "arrived" in their callings. Such members should be encouraged to propose for additional active membership those younger executives whom they look upon as their likely successors in the event that they should give up active control of their concerns.

In some instances the admission of an additional active member is the only means by which a club can establish an effective contact with a concern; this is particularly true in the case of a concern with widely varying and highly departmentalized activities.

The club's own good judgment will indicate when and

to what extent the constitutional provision for additional active membership should be used. Bear in mind that the club has but one membership for a classification. If he so desires, the holder of a classification may propose one of his fellow-executives—usually a younger man—in his own concern as an additional active member to *share* his membership with him, but such proposal should be approved only if the one proposed can fulfill all of Rotary's membership requirements.

The Price of Creative Art

THERE are some people who would have all creative artists pensioned by their respective governments. It is thought that this would result in more and better creative work for the community. As a matter of fact it would not, for it would place the artist in the position of a propagandist—whether he liked it or not.

But when some man or woman undertakes creative work three things are essential: First, a certain amount of leisure for self-culture; second, some freedom for experimentation, which means a sufficiency of materials for some wastage; and third, freedom to express the truth as the artist sees it. All of which mean that a certain degree of independence is essential to creative art. Now we get to the point: When you impose on the creative artist an additional demand for certain intellectual and academic qualifications you have demanded not alone an artist, but a teacher. All that has been said of creative art, which in the teacher's case means the moulding of character, can be accentuated.

So it is rather interesting to note that the median wage for American teachers, as given in a recent report, is \$755 per annum.

Observe the Courtesies

IF we only knew just what the other fellow wants us to do and not to do, it might be somewhat easier to observe the Golden Rule. It is said that a certain visiting Rotarian attended a meeting of a Rotary club in a city where there was an exhibition and extended a very cordial invitation to the members present to visit him at his space in the exhibition, and then proceeded to distribute complimentary tickets among the members of the club. At the same time there were several of the members of that club who were also exhibiting their wares at the exhibition and they had not been allowed to advertise the fact within the circle of the club. To them the visiting Rotarian became at once more or less a competitor with special privileges, and to the officers of the club he became a veritable bull in the china shop. And so the message to visiting Rotarians is Watch Your Step-Stop, Look and Listen-and take the officers of the club you are visiting into your confidence with regard to what you propose to do in the club or among its members.

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FRE you can walk over to Main Street, drop in at the sign of the Rotary flag, get your guest's badge, and make your-self at Home! The fellows are always glad to see you and to learn what your club is doing, and while you bend elbows over the luncheon table they will tell you about the best club in the best town in the best country in the World!

Would Limit Foreign Study To Graduates

PEKING, CHINA.—In his address before the local Rotary club, Dr. Wilson Leon Godshall, lecturer of political science at the University of Pennsylvania, made some suggestions about the education of Chinese students abroad which might perhaps be applied to all cases of education in other lands. The speaker said the question resolved itself into the problem of just which students should be selected to go abroad, whether graduates or undergraduates. It was unwise to send immature students abroad. There was no necessity for that since there were good colleges in China. Qualified students should be sent

up special work. This would prevent them becoming denaturalized or denationalized. At least students should be matriculated in some small American college if they insisted on going on before they had graduated in China. Besides interesting itself in education, the Peking club furnished a holiday dinner for 200 poor boys, and provided 50 suits so that no guests would have to face the winter weather in insufficient clothing.

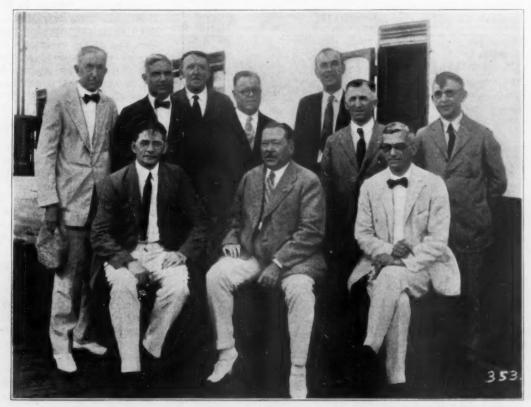
Join With High-School Students In Relief Fund

ROBINSON, ILL.—Under the auspices of the high school and the local Rotary club a benefit musical program was

to big colleges or universities to take given which realized \$140 for the relief of miners' families in the neighboring city of Sullivan, Ind. Before the recent mine disaster at Sullivan a basketball game was scheduled between Robinson and Sullivan teams, and when the Robinson students understood the situation they co-operated readily in the joint effort.

Raise \$2,600 For Student Loans

MARSHALL, TEXAS. - The Marshall Rotarians are taking an active interest in promoting higher education of deserving students, by means of a student loan fund. The club raised \$2,600 for this purpose and are helping eight college students. Loans to each student



While the "S. S. Megantic" was cruising in the West Indies, a dozen Rotarians formed another "travel club." Four weekly meetings were held, and as "objective activity" the club adopted the plan of inviting the consuls of various ports visited to dine aboard ship, a scheme which brought mutual benefits. The picture shows left to right (sitting): Joseph Kemper, Utica, N. Y., secretary; Harry Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y., president; and Dr. Prescott Le Breton, Buffalo, N. Y. Standing are (left to right): W. H. Gilbert, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Lester E. Cheek, Columbus, Ohio; Robert Robertson, Beverly, Mass.; Henry L. Dakin, Worcester, Mass.; J. C. Rardin, Huntington, W. Va.; Frank Zuber, Norwich, N. Y., and Nevin O. Winter, Toledo, Ohio.

do not exceed \$500 and not more than \$100 is advanced at one time. All loans are to be repaid with 4 per cent interest within two years after graduation. If kept longer than this period the interest is 8 per cent.

Two years ago a little girl from Hallsville sang at a meeting of Marshall Rotary, and so impressed the members that they sent her to New York, where her musical education is progressing under the teaching of Dudley Buck. Recently Miss Alma Milstead sang at a meeting of New York Rotary, and the Texas Rotarians had a new thrill of pride in their protégé.

Five of Six C. of C. Presidents Were Rotarians

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.—Cliff Nesselrode of the local Rotary club has recently been elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Harry Darby was chosen as second vice-president. With Jim DeCoursey, Albert Mebus, Frank Connett, and Clarence Warings on the board of directors, Charlie Kellem in the new manager's chair, and Lee Davies as chairman of the club president's round table, the Rotarians seem to be serving. It so happens that five of the last six men to be president of the local Chamber of Commerce are Rotarians and there has always been a generous representation on the board.

Special Meetings for Each Classification

GUILDFORD, ENGLAND .- The local Rotary club is endeavoring to spread the service ideal in its community through a series of special meetings at which all the representatives of a trade are welcomed, and the Rotarian of that classification presides. Thus they have "Grocer's day," "Parson's day," "Town Council day," etc. Another plan of this club is the assignment of some fairly new member who is a good speaker to deliver a talk on Rotary history, and to follow up this with a "Question day" when the facts and figures of his address will be revised in question and answer form. Another departure of the Guildford club is the assignment of a member of the club council to each committee.

When Rotarian Albert Hickling, who was secretary of Guildford Rotary up to the time of his election as president, came to deliver his first address, he contented himself with asking for three promises: First, that friendliness given rather than received should be the keynote for the year; second, that for six months there should be no negative criticism; and third, that each member would pledge himself to give an hour a week to Rotary outside of the luncheon hour. The pledges were willingly given, and the results are becoming apparent.

Premier and Foreign Minister Of Japan Send Messages

TOKYO, JAPAN .- A noteworthy celebration of the 20th anniversary of Rotary was held at the Bankers' Club here. Messages were received from Premier Kato and Baron Shidehara, both of whom expressed their disappointment at being unable to attend in person. The Premier said, in part: "The world, in the development of civilization, has arrived at a practical knowledge of the value of co-operation and of the failure of aggression. We are entering an era in which the pursuit of national interests is accompanied by the perception that the welfare of one depends on the welfare of all others. It is an axiom that the general health is threatened by the presence of diseased individuals."

The Foreign Minister quoted Thomas Carlyle: "Truly if each of the Royal Majesties and Serene Highnesses would attend to his own affairs—doing his utmost to better his own land and people in earthly and in heavenly respects a little—he would find it infinitely profitable for himself and others! And the Balance of Power would settle, in that case, as the laws of gravity ordered; which is its own method of settling, after all, diplomacy."

Tsunejiro Miyaoka, former president of Tokyo Rotary, in the course of an address on "The Philosophy of Rotary" quoted the words of Baron Matsui, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs:



Duly impressed by the official chain worn by Tom Hunter at Edinburgh, Scotland, Fred R. Brown of Springfield, Mass., presented this one to his own club. The chain bears the names of the past presidents who have guided the Springfield club during the past ten years, and has also several extra links for future incumbents. "There is no East and there is no West today. Commerce and communication have broken down the barriers. The world is coming together. It is not growing apart. The world is one. The Occident and the Orient must stanfor fall together. The white man and the yellow man must join hands and march out together into a greater and more glorious future or else go down to doom together. There is no other choice."

The Rev. William E. Barton of Oak Park (Ill.) Rotary spoke on behalf of the thirteen visitors who were on a world tour, thanking the Japanese for their hospitality and expressing his appreciation at finding the American Ambassador among those present.

Eigo Fukai, president of Tokyo Rotary, responded for his club, offering the hospitality of the club to the guests. The anniversary message of International President Hill was read by Edmond D. Berton, who later led the singing.

Homing Pigeon Race Is Feature of Convention

FRESNO, CAL.—Among the many entertainment features of the convention of California, Nevada, and Hawaii Rotary clubs held here recently was the tri-city homing pigeon race.

Some fifty birds from Santa Cruz and San Jose lofts of the Sperry Flour Company were released by Rotary officials. The birds carried pigeon-grams from Rotarians attending the convention, and at the same time birds from Fresno were released at Santa Cruz and San Jose carrying messages from the Rotarians of those cities to the convention.

The flights were to be timed, and there were a number of notable entries.

Year of Boys Work Shows Results

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.—In cooperation with the Elks and the Y. M. C. A. local Rotarians have been pushing a boys work program with the following results:

A trained secretary from the States has been put in charge.

Newsboys' Club organized which holds weekly meetings and enjoys a gym class, swimming, health talks, movies, games, a picnic, and promotes thrift. This club was extended to take in two groups so that other boys on the margin line of existence could come in.

Organization of weekly meetings for a group of twenty-five orphan boys with two high-school students as volunteer leaders.

Boys' Week, which was arranged with the cooperation of city and state officials and some forty organizations. The program included addresses in the churches and schools, selection of stu-

(Continued on page 41.)

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Our 25th Year



Awarded Gold Medal Brazilian Centennial 1923

ROTARIANS—What are YOU doing to help prevent the little children from being injured or killed—as thousands are within a year's time—playing in the streets. By establishing a playground, you would be doing your bit in the wonderful work of health-building and saving the lives of our youngsters.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT. SEND FOR CATALOG.

We will gladly assist any club in a playground movement.

HILL-STANDARD CO. ANDERSON, IND., U. S. A.

Eastward or Westward — No Finer Trips

RIJOY the comforts and delights of an exhilarating water trip to and from the Convention, and side trips up the Great Lakes to Duluth or down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, Quebec and the Saguenay. A specially organized Rotarian trip will leave Cleveland June 19th for Duluth and return. Seven glorious days of health and recreation on the Great Lakes. Going eastward, you can leave Cleveland June 19th and connect with steamer leaving Toronto June 20th for the world-famous "Niagara To The Sea" trip. Through the fairyland of the Thousand Islands;

the thrilling descent of the rapids to Montreal; up the historic St. Lawrence,



S. S. Noronic passing through locks at Sault Ste. Marie between Lakes Huron and Superior.

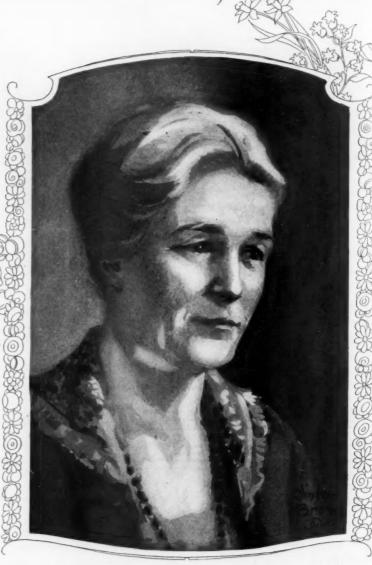


S. S. Rapids King shooting the rapids of the St. Lawrence.

for 300 years the highway of adventure, to the entrancing old city of Quebec and up the Saguenay, passing Capes Trinity and Eternity, higher than Gibraltar. Liberal stopovers for sight-seeing. A trip whose delights you will remember always.

Send 2c in stamps for illustrated booklets, map and guide, to John F. Pierce, Passenger Traffic Manager, Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., 229 C. S. L. Bldg., Montreal, Canada.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES



Mother's Day Sunday May Tenth

Say it with Howers

Remember Mother with Howers

OTHER"—loveliest expression of all that is good, kind, charitable and forgiving—to whom we owe so much which we can never repay.

Never has she forgotten us. Always have we been in her thoughts and never has she ceased to love us as only a mother can love.

Do not forget HER on MOTH-ER'S DAY—Sunday, May tenth. Send her flowers. Order them from your local Rotary Florist.

ASSOCIATED ROTARY FLORISTS

Patronize your

Rotarian Florist

World Wide Rotary!

The attention of readers of THE ROTARIAN is invited to the fact that there are several other Rotary publications to which they might also like to become subscribers.

Rotary

The monthly magazine of the Rotary Clubs in Great Britain and Ireland, where there are now approximately 200 clubs.

La Nota Rotaria Rotary

Two excellent publications in the Spanish language. La Nota Rotaria is the publication of the clubs in Cuba and Rotary is the publication of the clubs in Spain.

Il Rotary

This is the publication of the Rotary clubs in Italy, and for any one reading Italian, this will prove to be a very interesting publication.

Les Rotary Clubs de France

The publication of the Rotary clubs in the Republic of France and a magazine which will be found very interesting to those who are able to read French.

Many Rotarians have children who as part of their school work are studying French, Spanish or Italian. Why not subscribe for one or more of these publications and have the younger members of the family read it and translate it to you?

Exchange of International Courtesies!

While THE ROTARIAN is particularly the magazine of the Rotary Clubs in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, there are many Rotarians in all the other 25 countries of Rotary who are subscribers to THE ROTARIAN. It would be a fine international courtesy for many Americans, Canadians or Newfoundlanders to subscribe to these other magazines.

Subscriptions may be sent to International Headquarters whence they will be forwarded to the respective offices of these publications.

Subscription Rates

	1	Per	Year
Rotary (English)			\$3.00
La Nota Rotaria (Spanish).			3.00
Rotary (Spanish)			3.00
Il Rotary (Italian)			3.00
Les Rotary Clubs de Franc	e		
(French)			3.00

The advertising pages of these magazines afford opportunities for Americans, Canadians and others to place business advertisements. Inquiries regarding advertising in these publications may be sent to International Headquarters whence they will be forwarded to the respective publications.

With the Poets

"All that is best in the great poets of all countries is not what a national in them, but what is universal."

- Longfellow

THE TRAMP By William W. Pratt

 H^E may be a derelict, begging his

So ragged and slovenly dressed, His weary appearance may only disblay

The things I sincerely detest.

But though he's a creature we openly shun,

With enemies many and friends not a one,

He may have a mother who prays for her son

And there may be a heart in his breast.

He may be unshaven, his person unkempt.

With habits akin to the swine.

And I may imagine he holds a con-

and I may imagine ne noids a contempt

For all that is decent and fine.

He may be a hobo, a wandering bum, His hands may be idle and covered with scum.

Perhaps he's a fiend of narcotics and rum.

But his soul may be cleaner than mine.

Punxautawney, Pennsylvania.

DAWN'S PROMISE By Frank Lancaster

 $T^{HE}_{\ \ lev}$ blue veil of night on the valley has fallen,

The hill-tops still gleam in the sun, But I shall not fear for the night is

Nor grieve for the day that is done.

For ever of old when day has thus ended

And sunlight has faded and gone, I have woven the beams of stars into dreams.

And when I awoke, it was dawn.

So when darkness shall fall like a shroud on the paths

That lead through the valleys of fear,

If I lift up my eyes I shall find in the skies

A promise that morning is near. And if worry shall come I am strong, for I know

Like the night it shall vanish away, If I weave out the beams of the stars into dreams

And wait for the splendor of day.
Lebanon, Kentucky.

CREDO By Arthur Melville

THE sun comes up and the magn goes down

As the world spins on its way; And some crave cash and some re-

Yet blacken each lovely day.

But I live my life remote from strife,

For beauty is all I ask;

There's song, and smile, and swing to life

Ah, why then kiss a mask? Chicago, Illinois.

GOD'S GREATEST GIFT By Mary Davis Reed

OUR lives are molded by God's wondrous love,

Which blesses even when it must reprove.

All joys and griefs alike by Him are sent

To give our falt'ring spirits nourishment.

The same hand sends the sunshine and the show'rs;

The weeds and brambles to off-set the flow'rs;

Each zephyr and each hurricane that blows;

The cruel thorns which come with every rose.

He sees and knows our every pressing need;

For every hurt, he sends the proper meed.

From Him, alone, comes all our woe and care;

And then He sends a friend our grief to share.

The greatest joy He can devise and send—

A friend who "sticks" unto the journey's end.

For friendship helps to teach us what is meant

By "Love and serve, and you shall find content."

Hagerstown, Maryland.

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ROMANCE

YOU often hear people refer to the "dear old days of romance"—to the time when knight-errants roamed the earth to do honor to a lady's blue eyes.

These folks say we are living in an age of realism!

An age of "realism" where the human voice is hurled across the world without wires; where the temperature of Mars is taken more than thirty millions of miles away; where tons of steel and people ride easily and safely through the air or under the sea!

An age of realism! Why, this is the most romantic of all ages!

The advertising columns are full of romance—of the romance of men who have devoted their lives to bringing new comforts, conveniences and pleasures for mankind.

Advertisements tell these stories, not with the romantic exaggeration of a jongleur, but with the calm, simple words of sincerity. Here is a firm that spent millions to develop a product that makes your baby comfortable. Here is a company that has labored fifty years to cut a single hour of toil from your day's work. Here is a man who has searched the Seven Seas to produce a new flavor for your dinner.

Romance—this age is full of it. Not just empty romance, but the true romance of achievement, of progress, of the betterment of mankind.



Advertisements tell you what the romance of business is doing for you. Read them



CLINTONVILLE, Wisconsin. Club No. 1848. Special Representative: Fay R. Smith of New London; president, Walter A. Olsen; secretary, Julius Spearbraker.

Leesville, Louisiana. Club No. 1849. Special Representative: Albert Peart of Alexandria; president, E. Gill Roberts; secretary, Perry G. Pye.

Beverly Hills, California. Club No. 1850. Special Representative: Will Forker of Los Angeles; president, Eugene F. Consigny; secretary, Robert L. Plues.

Taft, California. Club No. 1851. Special Representative: L. N. Slater of Bakersfield; president, Harrison P. George; secretary, Harry A. Hopkins.

Bartow, Florida. Club No. 1852. Special representative: Charles H. Williams of Lakeland; president, Lennard O. Boynton; secretary, J. Forrest Caldwell.

Falkirk, Scotland. Club No. 1853. Organized under the auspices of District Council No. 1 and 2; president, H. J. Kennard; honorary secretary, Rev. A. B. Robb.

Paddington and St. Marylebone, England. Club No. 1854. Organized under the auspices of District Council No. 13; president, H. V. Kenyon; honorary secretary, W. Lacon Threlford.

Whiteville, North Carolina. Club No. 1855. Special representative: Roger Moore of Wilmington; president, Will W. Schulken; secretary, J. H. McIver.

Delano, California. Club No. 1856. Special Representative: Boyd Kern of Bakersfield; president, Frank E. Green; secretary, William A. Hallock.

Damariscotta-Newcastle, Maine, Club No. 1857. Special Representative: Albert W. Brooks of Augusta; president, Leon A. Dodge; secretary, Edward B. Denny.

Eastport, Maine. Club No. 1858. Special Representative: Wilfred A. Finnegan of Bangor; president, John B. Frost; secretary, Oscar L. Whalen.

West Liberty, Iowa. Club No. 1859. Special Representative: W. L. Bywater of Iowa City; president, Dr. Lester A. Royal; secretary, George A. T. Hise.

Blyth, England. Club No. 1860. Organized under the auspices of District Council No. 3; president, A. A. Askwith; honorary secretary, J. L. Yarwood.

Virden, Illinois. Club No. 1861. Special Representative: S. P. Preston of Gillespie; president, E. R. Reidle; secretary, Norris Goode.

Cocoa, Florida. Club No. 1862. Special Representative: Jesse J. Parrish of Titusville; president, Russell A. Field; secretary, LeRoy Hiphfil.

Selma, California. Club. No. 1863. Special representative: E. E. Whitney of Fresno; president, Rev. George F. Tinsley; secretary, Howard H. Young.

Redondo Beach, California. Club No. 1864. Special Representative: Gene Tilden of Los Angeles; president, C. Ernest Perkins; secretary, E. Hart Nash.

Bergen, Norway. Club No. 1865. Organized under the auspices of Special Commissioner Fred Warren Teele. President, Henrik Vedeler; secretary, M. F. Christensen.

Somerset, Pennsylvania. Club. No. 1866. Special Representative: George T. Robinson of Johnstown; president, John H. Beerits; secretary, George J. Black.

Deptford, England. Club No. 1867. Organised under the auspices of District Council No. 13; president, Bernard Weaver; honorary secretary, F. Y. Burnham.

THE last list of new Rotary clubs was published in the January Number. Since then other Rotary clubs have been organized in the United States, England, Scotland, Canada, South Africa, Holland, Denmark, Italy, Japan, Mexico and Norway. There are now 1,588 clubs in the United States; 156 in England; 12 in Scotland; 78 in Canada; 2 in South Africa; 4 in Holland; 2 in Denmark; 7 in Italy; 3 in Japan; 9 in Mexico; and 3 in Norway. The total number of clubs in Rotary International up to and including those listed this month is 1,920, embracing 28 nations reresented in Rotary.

Camberwell, England. Club No. 1868. Organized under the auspices of District Council No. 13; president, William J. Morton; honorary secretary, Arnold G. Burt.

DeWitt, Arkansas. Club. No. 1869. Special Representative: J. C. Robbins of Stuttgart; president, Booker Latimer; secretary, Walter C. Poynter.

Lansford, Pennsylvania. Club No. 1870. Special Representative: Frank C. Martell of Tamaqua; president, John H. Potter; secretary, Fred W. Weaver.

Clayton, Missouri. Club No. 1871. Special Representative: Milton Daugherty of St. Louis; president, Alfred H. Kerth; secretary, W. Scott Smith.

Burlingame, California. Club No. 1872. Special Representative: Oscar Boldemann of San Francisco; president, Samuel D. Merk; secretary, Harry A. Cahalan.

Warsaw, North Carolina. Club No. 1873. Special Representative: George M. Matthis of Clinton; president, J. S. Fleming; secretary, I. P. Davis.

Staunton, Illinois. Club No. 1874. Special Representative: Bill Schmidt of Gillespie; president, Charles R. Wall; secretary, Armin C. Kurs.

Clearwater, Florida. Club No. 1875. Special Representative: Herman Dann of St. Petersburg; president, Taver Bayly; secretary, Alfred Marshall.

Teddington, England. Club. No. 1876. Organized under the auspices of District Council No. 13; president, Rev. Herbert Williams; honorable secretary, Stanley A. Martin.

Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. Club No.. 1877. Special Representative: Herbert H. Ganser of Norristown; president, J. Clarence Parsons; secretary, Edward J. Breece.

Orizaba, Mexico. Club No. 1878. Organized under the auspices of District Governor Nelson O. Rhoades; president, Juan C. Gutierrez; secretary, William Mayer.

Rotterdam, Holland. Club No. 1879. Organized by Special Representative Jan Van Tyen; president, H. M. Moll; secretary, P. L. Slis.

Turin, Italy. Club No. 1880. Inaugurated by Special Commissioner Fred Warren Teele; president, John Agnelli; secretary, Lawrence Bertolini.

Naples, Italy. Club No. 1881. Inaugurated by Special Commissioner Fred Warren Teele; president, Francesco Bertolini; secretary, Pietro Lerario.

Chino, California. Club No. 1882. Special Representative: Clyde E. Houston of Pomona; president, Robert A. Condee; secretary, Rev. Gordon A. Whipple.

Rome, Italy. Club No. 1883. Inaugurated by Special Commissioner Fred Warren Teele; president, Giovanni Battista Zanardo; secretary, Omero Ranelletti.

Palermo, Italy. Club No. 1884. Inaugurated by Special Commissioner Fred Warren Teele; president, Giuseppe Ardizzone; secretary, Salvatore Giaconia.

Great Yarmouth, England. Club No. 1885. Organized under the auspices of District Council No. 8; president, Edward Walter Taplin; secretary, George Reginald Talbot.

Edinburg, Texas. Club No. 1886. Special Representative: O. P. Archer of McAllen;

montgomery, secretary, Cam E. Hill.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, England. Club No. 1837, Organized under the auspices of District Council No. 11; president, Percival L. Gibson; secretary, Robert G. Burke.

Wytheville, Virginia. Club No. 1888. Special Representative: Charles

P. MacGill of Pulaski; president, Roy W. Sexton; secretary, William P. Sumner.

Watertown, Massachusetts. Club No. 1889, Special Representative: Wilbur E. Andrews of Boston; president, John F. Tufts; secretary, B. Fay McGlaufin.

Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. Club No. 1890. Special Representative: Albert H. Standish of Williamsport; president, E. F. Mosher; secretary, Charles M. Applegate.

Columbus, Indiana. Club No. 1891. Special Representative: Don A. Bollinger of Seymour; president, William G. Irwin; secretary, Thomas F. Sheridan.

Waynesboro, Virginia. Club No. 1892. Special Representative: Clarke Worthington of Staunton; president, Morgan H. Hudgins; secretary, Charles K. Yancey.

Durban, South Africa. Club No. 1893. Organization work completed by Special Commissioner R. W. Rusterholz; S. G. Campbell, president; F. C. Hollander, secretary.

Homestead, Florida. Club No. 1894. Special Representative: John W. Claussen of Miami; president, Julian H. Webster; secretary, G. LaMonte Graw.

Casey, Illinois. Club No. 1895. Special Representative: Harry S. Parker of Effingham; president, Rev. Arthur A. Heinlein; secretary. Herbert Goble.

Holtville, California. Club No. 1896. Special Representative: J. Stewart Ross of El Centro; president, Clarence H. Eckert; secretary, Dale G. Cooper.

Dalhart, Texas. Club No. 1897. Special Representative: Rue P. Parcells of Amarillo; president, Clifford Braly; secretary, Carl S. Guin.

Robstown, Texas. Club No. 1898. Special Representative: Glover Johns of Corpus Christi; president, Harry B. Nichols; secretary, George C. Wolle.

Gridley, California. Club No. 1899. Special Representative: Frank B. Ware of Yuba City: president, James R. Craig; secretary, Jack E. Frazier.

Genoa, Italy. Club No. 1900, Inaugurated by Special Commissioner Teele; president, Felice Seghezza; secretary, Arnaldo de Giorgis. Newton, Illinois. Club No. 1901, Special Rep-

resentative: Daniel Z. Vernor of Olney; president, Edward W. Hersh; secretary, Roy McCormack.

Buffalo, Wyoming. Club No. 1902. Special Representative: Arthur F. Hufford of Sheridan; president, Burt Griggs; secretary, George A. Heilman.

Sand Springs, Oklahoma. Club No. 1903. Special Representative: Ralph Talbot of Tulsa; president, O. L. Stewart; secretary, Charles B. Parker.

Bunkie, Louisiana. Club No. 1904. Special Representative: Ned L. Moseley of Alexandria; president, Hill Smith; secretary, Roy D. Johnson.

Sparta, Illinois. Club No. 1905. Special Representative: Fred Bierer of Murphysboro; president, Thomas P. Edgar; secretary, Vernon E. Smith.

Kirkwood, Missouri. Club No, 1906. Special Representative: Hi Martin of St. Louis; president, Fred C. Howell; secretary, James L. am R ecretary,

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Nagova, Japan. Club No: 1907. Organiza-tion work completed by Special Commissioner Yoneyama; president, Jirozaemon Ito; secretary, Masakazu Kobayashi.

Beloit, Kansas. Club No. 1968. Special Representative: W. S. Heusner of Salina; president. Renjamin F. Bracken; secretary, Charles O. Smith.

Calais, Maine. Club No. 1909. Special Representative: Wilfred A. Finnegan of Bangor; president, John R. Trimble; secretary, Ralph A. Macdonald.

Aarhus, Denmark. Club No. 1910. Organisation work completed by Special Commissioner Fred W. Teele; president, Lt.-Col. V. J. Philipsen; secretary, Vald Lausen.

Humboldt, Iowa. Club No. 1911. Special Representative: H. Ward Barnes of Eagle Grove-president, Floyd Goodrich; secretary, Harry L. Strong.

State College, Pennsylvania. Club No. 1912.
Special Representative: R. B. Stauffer of Philipsburg; president, David F. Kapp; secretary,
Arthur R. Warnock.

Humboldt, Tennessee. Club No. 1913. Special Representative: A. B. Foust of Jackson; president, Grover C. Sherrod; secretary, Aubrey H. Williams.

Caribou, Maine. Club No. 1914. Special Representative: Nathan F. Perry of Presque Isle; president, Dr. W. E. Sincock; secretary, Carrol K. Dunham.

Waynesville, North Carolina. Club No. 1915. Special Representative: Fred Kent of Ashville; president, Rev. Josiah T. Mangum; secretary, Ernest L. Withers.

Elk City, Oklahoma. Club No. 1916. Special Representative: Ellis Lamb of Clinton; presi-dent, Harry C. Powell; secretary, Walter W. Blackburn.

Vernon, B. C., Canada. Club No. 1917. Special Representative: E. Jeff Lydiatt of Chicago; president, Arthur Benson Godfrey; secretary, James Vans McDonald.

Woodstock, Virginia. Club No. 1918. Special Representative: C. Grattan Price of Harrison-burg; president, Howard J. Benchoff; secretary, Arthur C. Stickley II.

The Hague, Holland. Club No. 1919. Organization work complete by Special Representative Van Tyen; president, G. Hennus; secretary, J. Van Dillen.

Ryde, Isle of Wight. Club No. 1920. Organized under the auspices of District Council No. 11; president, A. Andrews; honorary secretary, H. E. Inker.

Rotary Club Activities

(Continued from page 34)

dents and Scouts for various municipal and state offices; visits to factories; entertainments by school groups at theaters; a Loyalty Day parade; distribution of clothing to poor boys; physical examinations by the Health Department, and athletic contests and demonstrations.

The fostering and continuation of a lodge of Boy Rangers which was left without leadership when a pastor found it necessary to go to the States.

The accommodation of three groups totaling forty boys at Camp Anzalota, the first organized boys' summer camp in Porto Rico. Tent equipment was loaned by the National Guard.

Observe Centenary Of Anglo-Argentine Treaty

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE.—On the occasion of the centenary of the Anglo-Argentine Commercial and Amity Treaty, Vice-President Bunge headed





INVESTMENTS IN HOLLAND

with its sound finances, clever government and tranquil population must be attractive to Amer-ican people. Offered: First and second mort-gages on Real Estate, personally warranted by advertiser. Interest from 5 to 71/2% a year. Write for particulars to

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Dealers Wanted MACHINE MADE. SEND FOR YOURS TODAY. Dept. MI, Chicago, III.

the special committee of local Rotarians which paid a visit to the British Minister to convey the compliments of the club. At the same time a cable-gram of appreciation was sent to R. I. B. I.

Help With Fund for Church Chimes

JOLIET, ILL. — The local Rotarians raised \$500 for one tube in the set of Deagan chimes and tubes to be installed at the Universalist church. The club intends that the offering shall be a tribute to the work of Paul Harris.

Attendance Contest Ends In a Draw

GALESBURG, ILL.—An average attendance of 99.359 was the record of the Galesburg and Monmouth Rotary clubs which tied at that figure in a contest lasting from February 12th to March 12th. Each club had only two absences during that time. The losing club was to have entertained the winning club, but due to the tie score a joint picnic dinner is to be held at a place half-way between the two cities.

Kiwanis Honors Rotary President

WILKES-BARRE, PA.—John H. Uhl, president of Wilkes-Barre Rotary, was honored with the gold medal which the local Kiwanis club awards annually for the most beneficial service to the community. John was chairman of the Community Welfare Federation drive, and kept things moving.

Resigns Secretaryship After Eleven Years

DAVENPORT, IA.—In announcing his resignation as secretary of Davenport Rotary, "Deacon" White, who has held the post for eleven years, stated that pressure of business made it impossible for him to give the necessary time to his duties as secretary. He will be succeeded by Ray Nyemaster, whose classification is "banking."

"Thoughts that breathe and words that burn"

GENEVA, OHIO.—This club has something new in the way of Rotary literature. A 4x5½ inch slip, one for each day, simply bears the club's name at top and below "a thought for today." Here's a few samples:

"There is no service like his who serves because he loves."—Sir Philip Sidney.

"Sympathy ought always to be of the tonic sort. Our comrades need courage."—Anon.

"If thou art pained by any external

thing, it is not this thing that disturbs thee, but thy judgment of it, and it is in thy power to wipe out this judgment now."—M. Aurelius.

"It is not what happens to you but the way you take it that shows what kind of man you are."—Lloyd George.

Bring Their Co-operators To a Meeting

MEADVILLE, PA .- A recent meeting of Meadville Rotary at which the program was arranged by the local business methods committee, gave opportunity for the first invitation extended by the Rotarians to others in the same lines of business. More than seventy-five were present at the meeting, and a most favorable reaction is anticipated. The Meadville club has been active in the formation of a community-chest organization and has about fifty per cent representation on the board. The club is also planning for a large attendance at Cleveland, and furnished a special committee for the 33rd District conference at Pittsburgh.

The Younger Generation Takes a Hand

Roseburg, Ore.—In this city a group of young business men have organized a "Young Business Men's Club" with twenty charter members. As the foundation for their organization they have used the Rotary Code of Ethics and copied the constitution and by-laws of the local Rotary club. The members are from 18 to 23 years of age, and are now initiating a "trade at home" campaign which promises to spread. In this undertaking they have the assistance of the Rotarians and Kiwanians.

College Girls Give Nursery-Rhyme Skit and Pageant

LYNCHBURG, VA. - The anniversary meeting of the local Rotary club was marked by a number of clever features presented by alumnae of Randolph-Macon College and individual Rotarians. A nursery-land mélange brought forth all the standard characters, the cast giving a number of songs and sketches interspersed with local allusions which were greatly enjoyed by the club members and Rotary Anns. Musical numbers, a discussion of "a club night with the college girls," a talk on Rotary principles, and a pageant of Rotary nations, were other items which combined to make this meeting unusually enjoyable.

The Chequered Pattern of Education

Bellingham, Wash.—Rotary education by means of the cross-word puzzle was adopted at a recent meeting of this

club. Percy Browne, chairman of the committee and official announcer, put the questions "running acro" "running down" and individud members in the audience were asked to answer in true cross-word style. When the task was completed there appeared on a large board in front of the audience "running down"-"He Profits Most Who Serves Best." Then "running across" was Jim Gaul's definition of Rotary, which won first prize at the district conference held in Victoria, B. C., four years ago: "Rotary is the seed of Faith in our fellowman, Hope in our community, and Charity to all, planted in mutual understanding, cultivated by frequent intercourse, producing crops of cheerfulness, higher effciency, broader business vision, greater joy in life and appreciation of the finer qualities in our neighbors and all mankind."

They Hit the Nail On the Head

VIRGINIA, MINN.—Under the leadership of Ed Freeman, ten Virginia Rotarians engaged in a somewhat different form of service when they visited the home of a settler. The settler had had a streak of hard luck; a sick wife, a leaky roof, and an empty pantry, being among the most prominent of his troubles. Soon after the Rotarians emerged from their automobiles, provisions were going into the pantry and a serviceable roof was going onto the shack.

That much accomplished the Rotarians went to church—overalls, tarred hands, and all. Only on the way to the church one of their cars got wrecked, so that some of the workers had the unusual experience of coming to church in a wrecker. And of course the rear pews were all filled, so the toil-stained crew had to sit up in front.

"There's Many a Slip 'Twixt Cup and Lip"

AUGUSTA. MAINE.—The light that lies in women's eyes took on a somewhat baleful gleam—or seemed to—when 150 Augusta Rotarians assembled for their annual ladies' night meeting. Rotary Anns were not, of course, to blame. It was an alleged strike of the waitresses which halted proceedings at the soup and caused a considerable amount of discussion as to the choice of a Rotarian diplomat who should cast some little crackers on the troubled soup-so to speak. John R. Gould, who happens to be a bachelor amongst other things, was selected as the likely arbitrator, possibly on the ground that he was more or less immune to feminine wiles. But anyhow John descended to the kitchen, followed by the prayers of

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his hongry fellows. Be that as it may, John' oratory settled the strike. They say the waitresses were moved 'most to tears' so was the reporter. The reporter represented an enterprising paper, for hardly had the cheerful clatter of dishes recommenced than a host of pressoys came dashing in with extras giving all the details of the big strike!

But apart from this interruption or possibly because of it—the evening was a complete success.

Jim McConaughy Goes To Wesleyan University

GALESBURG, ILL .- A regular meeting of the Galesburg club was given over to a farewell to James L. McConaughy, governor of the Forty-first Rotary District, who resigned the presidency of Knox College to become president of Weslevan University. After speeches by a number of Rotarians, Governor Jim was presented with a four-piece silver coffee service in appreciation of the honor he has brought to his home club through his successful management of the district. In responding Governor Jim referred to the fact that he had visited each of the fifty-seven clubs in the district.

Win Flag for Attendance At Chamber of Commerce

Kansas City, Kansas.—For the third time in the last year the Rotary club won the honors in the attendance contest conducted by the Chamber of Commerce in connection with its joint meetings. To the classification club having the largest percentage of its membership present at joint meetings the Chamber awards the custody of the winners' flag. The Rotarians earned their trophy by having 91.7 per cent attendance.

A Deposit in the Bank of Life

CHICO, CAL.—Boys' work took a new turn here when Rotarian Bill Watts came to meeting jingling like a sleigh team. Bill had a two-day old boy, and he had brought a pocketful of nickels and dimes in anticipation of the usual \$5 fine. Instead of that, however, the club president assessed every member present 50c. The fund thus gathered will be placed in the bank in the boy's name (when he gets one) and will not be drawn out till he comes of age. By that time a nice little total will be available for his use.

Only last year Rotarian Watts became a Scoutmaster, so the youngster will have plenty of interests in common with his father.

Will Ask for More Roads in County

SPENCER, W. VA.—The local Rotarians went in a body to Charleston to attend the inaugural parade on March 4th and to do some work for more roads in the county. Several Rotary clubs both in North and in South America have taken an interest in improved roads, realizing that communication is the first essential of fellowship.

Will Buy 115 Acres For Boys' Camp

MORRISTOWN, N. J .- The Rotarians of Morristown voted favorably on the report of their executive committee urging the purchase of a 115-acre tract or. Schooley's Mountain as a camp site. The land is situated 1,000 feet above sea level and with some alterations can be made into a very desirable camp. The property will cost \$5,250 and will be held in the name of the Y. M. C. A. though the Rotarians will exercise supervision of it. It is planned to use the camp for 125 white boys during July, 125 white girls during August, and for colored boys and girls later in the season.

Take in Two More Honorary Members

EASTON, PA.—Easton Rotary increased its honorary members to three when it added Thomas A. H. Hay and James S. Heberling to the list. Col. Hay is a pioneer builder of electric railroads; was secretary of the local Board of Trade for eight years, and is widely known as Easton's "official booster." He returned home last fall after spending eighteen months in a tour of the world.

James S. Heberling is a past-president of Easton Rotary; and for 25 years was in charge of the William T. Carter, Jr., Republic. Recently he was konored with the first professorship in child-helping at the University of Pennsylvania and has done considerable social-service work in the state.

Four Idaho Clubs Pay Tribute to Lincoln

BLACKFOOT, IDA.—Another example of how current events may be used to furnish the background for some good Rotary doctrine was given when the local Rotary clubs entertained the clubs of Pocatello, Rexburg, and Idaho Falls at an inter-city meeting which was also a Lincoln celebration. The principal address was given by Rotarian Dr. John E. Carver, of Ogden, who said: "Lincoln is an outstanding example of one who considered his vocation worthy and improved himself and lives now not because of his great work so much,



Brawley's New Hotel

How Did Brawley (Calif.) Get ITS Hotel?

If towns and cities in need of modern hotel facilities will follow the example of Brawley, Calif., they'll GET their new hotel!

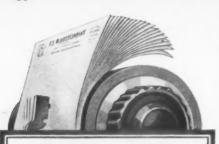
Brawley's need was for \$100,000; yet in one week's time, through Hockenbury direction, \$122,000 in securities was sold.

Brawley's new hotel originated in the mind of one man—a civic leader; a man of Rotarian principles. His town needed the thing he proposed and now his town is getting it!

Perhaps YOUR town needs a modern hotel. If your town is ever to GET one, SOMEONE must start it! Perhaps you are the man to start the ball rolling.

THE HOTEL FINANCIALIST, a monthly journal devoted to the subject of community hotel finance, lays bare many of the rocks that strew the course of the success of such a project. Ask us to put your name on our complimentary Rotarian list "R-5" to receive a copy each month; there's no obligation entailed.

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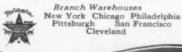
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The Forest Ranger

From his lookout, he watches the forest for that first sign of smoke which will tell of the beginning of a fire. Were this warning sign neglected, fire would quickly devastate the whole forest.

The service of this laboratory is the lookout which detects the first warning sign of disease in your system and thus enables you to take steps to check it before it gains a devastating hold on your system.

Many serious disturbances, such as Bright's, diabetes, or kidney trouble, give no outward sign of their onset. They can, however, be immediately detected by our system of laboratory analysis.

We act as Health Lookout for some of the nation's leading executives. Our service is the original health protection service—still the best. It costs little and is your real insurance against ill health.

Write for an interesting presentation entitled "The Span of Life." It provides food for thought.

National Bureau of Analysis

F. G. SOULE, President and Founder R. 55 Republic Bldg., Chicago, Ill. but because he stamped upon the world the impress of a real man, sincere and true."

"I Was a King In Babylon—"

CLARION, IOWA .- The local Rotarians invited their fellow-members of Hampton, Eagle Grove, and Webster City to an inter-city meeting. The address of the evening was delivered by the Rev. J. R. Perkins of Council Bluffs. Rotarian Perkins assisted in writing Rotary's Code of Ethics, and in the course of his interesting discussion he told how tablets found in ancient Babylon had inscriptions pointing out the duty of man to man and to the stranger within the gates. He traced the development of ethics from the early stone age, twenty thousand years ago, to the present.

Many hilarious stunts were staged by the four clubs and the visiting clubs were represented nearly one hundred per cent.

Complimentary Meeting Is One Hundred Per Cent

BLUEFIELD, W. VA.—The local Rotary club with a membership of 99 held its first 100 per cent meeting March 3rd. The three members who did not attend were all reported from Miami.

This meeting was also a complimentary meeting to Zack G. Henderson, the secretary. Zack has not missed a meeting in six years and as an appreciation of his attendance record and other services the club members presented him with a very handsome pipe.

Stage Musical Comedy With Considerable Success

HUDSON, MASS.—The local Rotary Club made its debut as a public entertainer when the two-act romantic musical comedy "Kathleen" was staged under the direction of Mr. Albert Peters. There were nearly 150 adults and 100 youngsters in the cast, and although the primary object was rather a good show than financial returns, both ends were achieved.

Scouts Take Eighteen Mile Hike

PIKEVILLE, KY.—The local Rotary Club interested itself in the Scout movement with the result that a Scout charter was granted in October. Thirteen of the boys are now second-class scouts, and led by their scoutmaster these lads went for an eighteen-mile hike to Fish Trap, Ky. Although they encountered the first snow of the season the boys thoroughly enjoyed the experience.

Later in the year the Scouts collected

something over \$100 for Near East Relief. There are now 28 boys enrolled and the Rotarians hope in time to see two full Scout troops.

"Old Timers" Meeting Provides Interesting Variation

SUNBURY, PA.—Recently Sunbury Rotarians hobnobbed with Old Man Memory and former members of the club when nearly a hundred gathered at an "old timers" meeting.

A number of letters and telegrams were read, in which former Rotarians who had moved to other towns gave their congratulations and good wishes. During the evening there were two roll calls, one of those who have entered higher service, and one of the exmembers present who were given a warm grip as they rose in acknowledgment. An address on "Friendship," a number of good stories, and excellent music helped to make the meeting the success it was.

"For at dawning to assail ye Here no bugles sound reveille"

ALBANY, GA.—From down in Dixie comes this letter of a club secretary:

"If there remains any doubt of the ultimate achievement of Rotary being world peace through individual service, the wholehearted observance by the Albany Rotary Club of Lincoln's birthday anniversary ought to convince the most sceptic.

"Albany, surrounded by traditions dear to the Southland, is perhaps the first, through its Rotary Club, to point the way to a lasting burial of sectional differences by devoting its entire program to honoring Abraham Lincoln, once deemed a bitter enemy to its people. It was no half-hearted tribute either. A Rotarian read Lincoln's Gettysburg address and Ex-Governor Chase S. Osborne of Michigan, gifted orator, statesman, and student, delivered a eulogy on the great emancipator."

We'd Like to Give Them Credit But— Who Gets It?

QUINCY, ILL.—From the club publication of Quincy Rotary we learn:

"The Rotary Club of Cambridge mails each month to business men of the community one of a series of six calendars printed on blotters. Each calendar carries one of Rotary's objects, so that the entire series is used. The blotter also bears the name of the Rotary Club, the emblem, the motto, and the calendar for the month. These calendars are sent out by the business methods committee on the first of the month together with a letter explaining the series, and asking the business men to cooperate with the club in carrying

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gestion in this for our club?"

The editors would like to credit this idea to the club originating it butthere happen to be three Cambridge Rotary clubs, one in England and two in the United States, so-

That All Who Run May Read

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The local Rotary club has a framed sign, four feet by six, prominently displayed at every meeting of the club. The sign gives the Six Objects of Rotary; and since these have been stressed in this year's program it is felt that the Objects have been more thoroughly learned because of this constant visual presentation of

Buy \$3,000 Ambulance for Local Infirmary

DONCASTER, ENGLAND.—The practical side of Rotary was illustrated when this club presented the local infirmary with a motor ambulance costing about \$3,000. The conveyance will be officially presented in the near future and meanwhile the club is trying to raise an equal amount as Doncaster's contribution towards the restoration of the stained-glass windows in York Minster. This church is famous for its stained glass and the Five Sisters window is particularly beautiful.

From the Poet's Corner

COWES, ENGLAND .- Something different in Rotary talks was presented here by Rotarian Leonard Jordan, J. P. of Newport, who took as his subject "Rotary in English Verse." The speaker traced references to the principles of Rotary from many apt quotations of poets ranging from Chaucer to Keats.

Conference of R. I. B. I. Clubs at Blackpool

BLACKPOOL, ENGLAND .- During May there will be a great conference of British Rotarians in this city. Everett Hill, International President, and several representatives of clubs in Continental Europe will be present. Elaborate preparations are being made by the host club, which though a young club and a small one, is very enthusiastic.

Governor of Prison Is President of Club

DORCHESTER, ENGLAND.—The Rotary Club of Dorchester has probably the distinction of having the first club president who is also governor of H. M. Prison. Rotarian E. Percy Brown, who manages this unique combination, is the first president of Dorchester

out Rotary principles. Is there a sug- Rotary, and has proved his fitness for We read of boys sent to a vacation that office. Four years ago he under- home; of actors entertained on a Suntook the honorary secretaryship of the day evening (the only time they are Dorset Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, and has demonstrated the possibilities of such work besides incidentally increasing the annual income of the Society from 70 pounds a year to low them to visit various places of 600 pounds.

This Club Helps Five Different Groups

BRISTOL, ENGLAND .- A glance over the Gear Box issued by Bristol Rotary shows that this club is having a busyand apparently a happy-time of it. things.

not working); of popular concerts which were tried as an experiment and then continued by a 15 to 1 vote; of passes for disabled veterans which alamusement; and of a residential club for business women: all projects in which some or all of the Rotarians are taking active interest. Besides all these there is talk of another Bristol exhibition, of reduced tram fares for school-children, and a host of other



and Be Well

If you want to keep well-up to top notchstrong, healthy, efficient—you must know how and what to eat.

The body is a machine. It demands certain quantities and qualities, and only under favorable conditions will the body do its most efficient work.

"Eating for Health and Efficiency" is a condensed set of health rules—every one of which may be easily followed at home. It tells how the Battle Creek Sanitarium Diet has been built through years of exhaustive scientific research. It will give you a new idea of life and its possibilities.

The book is free. Write for it now.

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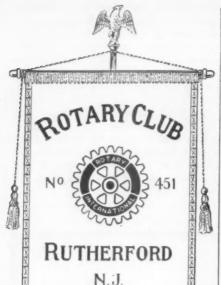
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Send me your free Diet Book, "EATING FOR HEALTH AND EFFICIENCY."

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ROTARY BANNERS

You'll need one for the National Convention this year. This beautiful banner carrying the name of your club will lend prestige. excellent hotel display. Made of finest quality wool felt with 2-inch bullion fringe top and bottom. Heavy gold silk braid at sides. Equipped with polished ash pole (brass jointed) and surmounted by large brass eagle. Cross bar with capped ends. Heavy gold silk tassels to match trimmings. Your lettering beautifully processed. Offered at a Special Pre-Convention price complete.

\$25.00 3x6 banner 4x6 banner 30.00

We can make quick delivery on all kinds of Convention Insignia.

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Once-a-Week Brethren—Please Detour!

(Continued from page 17)

about seven hours of convention time to do it. And the actual sittings of phases of club management-the vital the convention when we will present matters of inspiration-to say nothing of the lavish hospitality features that no convention can be without and about which Arch Klumph wrote in the last month's issue of THE ROTARIAN-will consume most of this time. Of the inspirational features I'll have more to say later on. But I want to show you how we have arranged to give any of that ten thousand who has something to say an opportunity to say it. This will deal with the first, second, fourth, fifth, and sixth questions I have asked you to ask yourself.

AST year under the splendid leadership of Ralph Cummings as chairman of the convention committee and Sid McMichael as chairman of the host club executive committee, there was a new epoch opened in Rotary convention discussion and consideration of real Rotary problems in the three assemblies that were held on the Wednesday of the convention. These three assemblies were devoted to the discussion of club problems and dealt with administrative matters largely in clubs of fifty members or less, fifty to one hundred and fifty members, and one hundred and fifty members or more. Some of the most important questions that came to the attention of Rotarians during convention week were discussed during the meetings of those assemblies. They dealt, as I have mentioned, with the administrative problems of Rotary clubs and because of the limited time only administrative problems were considered. But they showed your committee of this year the way to accomplish the thing we've always wanted to do and never seemed to quite do-just as the way we are handling the matter this year will show the committee of next year how much farther they can carry the idea.

Therefore, we have eliminated afternoon sessions of the convention for two days this year and have provided for eight assemblies instead of three. On Wednesday there will be three assemblies to discuss club problems. Past International President Guy Gundaker will preside over the assembly for clubs of one hundred and fifty or more members. There will be a very short program of topics presented-and then every man present will not only be invited but will be urged to state what he thinks deep in his heart of the questions that arise on the basis of these programmed topics. The exact program will be published in THE ROTARIAN next month and you will have a chance to know just what they are. We are

trying to cover all of the important things in club administration. Past International President Raymond M. Havens will preside at the assembly for clubs of fifty to one hundred and fifty and Past International President Craw. ford C. McCullough will preside at the assembly for clubs of less than fifty members. Members Allen Street. Charles Simons and Sid McMichael are working with the past international presidents named in devising the programs and arranging for the discussions at these assemblies.

That takes care of the club administrative matters.

Thursday will be the big day-when Rotarians who wish to get into action can really have action. There are to be four special assemblies and one im-"round table" portant discussion. These will be devoted to the matters of Rotary Education over which Carl Faust will preside; Boys Work over which Hart I. Seely will preside; Business Methods where Arthur Sapp will preside; Crippled Children where Raymond J. Knoeppel will preside, and Club Secretaries where International Secretary Chesley R. Perry will preside and Secretary Vivian Carter, or Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland, will act as vice-chairman.

VOU will note that the chairman of the international committee having in charge the particular work in Rotary on the subject assigned is in charge of each of these assemblies-save that of the secretaries where the International Secretary presides. When you see the programs you will find that is about as far as the committee goes-that the remainder of the afternoon will be devoted almost entirely to discussion. After the first statement of the general subject of the whole meeting a time limit will be put upon the presentation of any parts of that subject in an arranged program and an unlimited time will be given for discussion of each of these subjects. Again the committee has worked with those in charge to make the arrangement of topics to be discussed conform to the broad outline of the work of each of the committees -or rather each of the major activities of Rotary. And so, I repeat, there is no reason why any man who has a definite answer to any of the questions I have enumerated that is worth presenting, can not find a chance to present his answer at one of these eight assemblies.

As to the third question-whom do you wish to serve you as officers of Rotary International ?-your ballots will

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ansver that question. This year the voting is to be done on Thursday. But the announcement of the result will not be made until Friday at 12:50 p. m. An on Friday at exactly 1:00 o'clock the convention will adjourn!! While the polls are open, you will cast your votes for president, directors, treasurer, and district governors. Don't forget that your vote as a delegate to the convention-if you are chosen a delegate by your club-will have just as much weight in electing the district governor of the Forty-ninth Rotary District in France, the Forty-sixth Rotary District in Italy, the Twenty-fifth Rotary District in Cuba, the Third Rotary District in Mexico as your vote for the governor of your own district. Don't forget that delegates from the Rotary clubs of the United States vote for president, five directors, treasurer and all district governors-that delegates from Canada vote for one director and all the other candidates for office, including district governors and that delegates from clubs in Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland, vote for one director and all other officers. I don't think Rotarians generally can have this impressed on them too strongly. They have occasion and opportunity, as delegates, to vote for all these officers. Each club is entitled to be represented at the convention by a delegate for every fifty members or major fraction thereof. And every club must be represented at a convention. Absence of any representation on the part of a club is treated in exactly the same way as absence of individual Rotarians from Rotary meetings, except that clubs may forfeit their charters for being unrepresented at but two consecutive conventions, unless their excuse for the absence is very well founded.

Now as to the inspirational side of the convention.

I won't take your time to dwell upon the very fact of seeing men and women from twenty-eight nations gathered together in the spirit of service to mankind as being the greatest inspiration of all. I won't even dwell upon the fellowship that is developed in these meetings and in the casual discussions one has with one's, neighbor at the hotel or in the convention hall-a neighbor who may come from Australia or China or Spain or Denmark or the Argentinebut still a neighbor-in Rotary! And a real neighbor because he is a Rotarian. Nor is there the time or space to do more than just refer to the great House of Friendship. Possibly someone has noted in reading this that I haven't said a word about the Cleveland Public Hall so far? I don't intend saying anything about it in this article. From what I can gather most people who have heard me talk about the convention have heard about as much as human nature can stand of the inspirational flights that hall has given me. And so I'll not say anything more about it—except that right underneath the big auditorium we are fitting out a House of Friendship that will be one of the biggest things of the kind that has ever been done—due entirely to the inspiration and example of Toronto in that direction. This House of Friendship will be thirty thousand square feet of space devoted to nothing in the world but fellowship and good will and friendly intercourse.

And those convention sessions!!

The members of the Committee on Convention are just a bit enthusiastic about the program that has been prepared for the convention sessions. The keynote will be sounded with the great pageant to be produced Monday evening, June 14. Arch Klumph has told a lot about that. I can not add anything to what he had to say other than to say "ditto" to all his enthusiasm, and to tell you now that Arch Klumph's devotion and enthusiasm are 99.99 per cent responsible for the pageant.

The convention sessions will be as nearly as possible developments of the Six Objects of Rotary. The first session Tuesday morning will be devoted to the First Object of Rotary and the climax will come with the address of International President Everett W. Hill. This address will, I believe, mark a new era in the presentation of annual addresses by international presidents. It will be something different, unusual, and let's say unconventional. It will be devoted to the single theme—service.

Tuesday afternoon the Second Object of Rotary will be the foundation of the program, and business methods the chief theme, with Professor Augustus Dyer of Vanderbilt University making the chief address. Chairman Sam Botsford of the International Committee on Constitution and By-Laws will also make an address that has to do with the further development of Rotary.

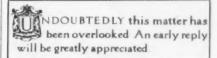
THE Third Object of Rotary is to be the theme of the program for Wednesday and the chief address will be made by Bishop Charles L. Mead of Denver, Colorado. There will be an address by Chairman Hart I. Seely of the International Committee on Boys Work, an address by Rotarian Charles R. Gardner of Omaha, Nebraska, on Boys' Week, and reports from all parts of the world on boys work in general. Also on Wednesday, Canon Elliott of Liverpool, England, President of R.I.B.I., will tell what he regards as "The Uniqueness of Rotary."

The Fourth Object of Rotary will be expounded by Bishop James Wise of Topeka, Kansas, on Thursday—Rotary

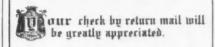
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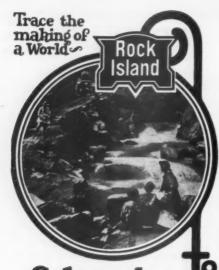
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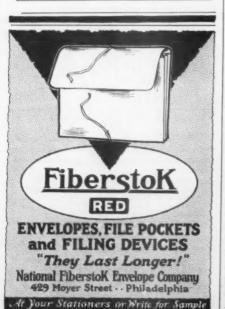
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the development of the program. During the course of the Thursday session there will also be presented the report of the committee on resolutions.

FRIDAY will be the big day of the convention. The last day has always been a problem with convention committees. For some reason, delegates seem to think they are through with their meeting after attending a few sessions of the convention and they can get away on the last day-there is nothing for them to do and only the regular farewell stuff to listen in onthe "Auld Lang Syne" sob-parting stuff. And so-

This year, Friday will be the big day of the convention and the whole day's activities will be put into one session. Just as the Sixth Object of Rotary is the statement of what is the ultimate of every great philosophical cult or sect in the world-every great uplifting philosophy, I mean-so the Friday session of the Cleveland convention is to be the ultimate of every other session of the convention. Make your plans to leave the convention city Thursday night, if you wish. Go away early Friday morning if you care to. But I'm telling you here and now that the man attending this convention who misses one minute of Friday's session will regret it all the remainder of his life. He'll regret it because every time he thinks of it he will realize that he missed the most of the very thing he came to Cleveland to get. There has been more thought and care and constructive effort put into the building of that last session's program than all the others put together.

The Fifth and the Sixth Objects of Rotary will be the underlying theme. The greatest speakers engaged for the entire convention period will appear one after the other on this day. Just to give you a faint idea of who they are I will say that the least of themand I'm not belittling this man at all when I call him that because he will be the first person to agree with me in so designating him-the least of them is Will H. Hays, the man who, as chairman of the Republican National Committee conducted the campaign which put the late President Harding in the White House-the man who as postmaster-general of the United States and a member of the President's cabinet had the foresight to build up the air-mail service and put it on its feet as the forerunner of the entrance of aircraft for commerce in Americathe man who was selected as the one man in the world who could clean up America's second industry, the motionpicture business. Will Hays knows Rotary although he is not a Rotarian. And he knows men. And the speech

Education being the underlying idea of he is to make will be a straight-from. the-shoulder talk to men about ethics in business-vision in business-honesty in business-internationalism in business. And I don't know of anybody in the wide world who knows more about any of these things than does Will H. Hays.

> At exactly 12:50 o'clock the announcement of the result of the election will be made-if only one ballot has been necessary to elect officers. And the final result of the election will not be announced-nor will there be the slightest suggestion of the result-before that time, because the election committee will be completely segregated from the remainder of the convention attenders from the time the ballot boxes are turned over to them until they make the announcement of the final result. There are to be no army of volunteer tellers to count the ballots this year. The election committee will be the only tellers. They are going to miss the Friday session-all of it except the part they play in it. They will probably miss the assemblies Thursday afternoon, too. We're sorry. But that is the only way we can do it. And until 12:50 p. m., just ten minutes before adjournment of the convention of 1925, nobody will know who the officers of Rotary International are to be save the five men who are on the election committee.

> To get back to the program. After the Will Hays' address-and I'm promising you he will make an address that will make you sit up and listen and remember to the end of your daysthen will come the big headliner of the convention. And because he is to be the big headliner-the biggest man we can get to address a Rotary International Convention-I'm not going to mention his name at all. You'll just have to guess who it is. But I can promise you it will be a big man and you will agree in just what I've said about him-the biggest man we can get to attend a Rotary International convention in the United States.

> And that is the program. There are a thousand and one details-interesting details-I haven't included in this. I have only hit the high spots. If you want to enjoy the hospitality of Rotary in Cleveland-if you want to function as a member of Rotary Internationalif you want to be what you were set apart to be when you were elected to membership in your club, a motivating part of a world fellowship of business and professional men united to advance understanding, good will, and international peace through practicing in all your personal, business, and civic contacts the ideal of service-if you want to do all of these things-

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Among Our Letters

Continued from page 31)

fore us. Rubbing shoulders as you do, brothers of one great common fraternity, there is much that you can do in influencing the educational standards of tomorrow away from divisiveness and chaos and toward unity and peace.

In conformity with that thought I suggest that Rotarians organize themselves into a corporation for the establishment of a world university.

I suggest as a location for this world university some city such as Paris, London, Constantinople, or Boston. The President would be a man of known educational qualifications with a recognized international outlook. To this world university there would come a proportional number of students from every race and nation in the world. The professors would speak the language of international understanding and goodwill. There would be no textbooks of racial or religious bigotry and the flags of the nations of the earth would be grouped together in the classrooms and on the campus. The world is waiting for some bold experiment in education along these lines. To what higher purpose could Rotarians dedicate themselves than in the establishment and maintenance of an educational institution like that?

In the February number of THE ROTARIAN I saw an article in which World Rotary was reviewed. The idealism of Rotary has spread into twentyeight nations of the world. I saw printed across the top of the pages of that article the coats-of-arms of these several countries. I saw the coats-ofarms of the United States, Canada, England, Cuba, Uruguay, China, and India. I saw the coats-of-arms of Argentine, Spain, Japan, Mexico, France, and Victoria. I saw the coats-of-arms of New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Peru, Denmark, and Norway. I saw the coats-of-arms of Netherlands, Brazil, Irish Free State, Philippines, Panama, and South Africa.

While gazing at that international representation of Rotarian service I caught the vision of those national emblems joined together through the Rotarian fellowship of understanding, goodwill, and international peace. And I see before me at this present moment a swiftly moving panorama of future possibilities. In France I see the Rotarian flag of service flying high. I see the same flag lifted to the breeze in England, in Japan, in Spain, India, and Canada. I see those flags of service draped together for the consummation of human brotherhood. I see the children of Rotarians coming to the blossom of manhood, unfettered by chains

of ignorance and prejudice but free to giving it publicity amongst the busiwork and labor in behalf of others. And I see your children's children going out into the world like Galahads and Merlins to follow the gleam and who will never retreat until the kingdoms of this earth shall fellowship together in a peace that shall end no more forever.

WALTER W. VAN KIRK,

West Lynn, Mass.

The Metric System TO THE ROTARIAN:

I have been much interested in the proposition to change to the Metric system in this country for a long time and I am glad to note that you are ness men who will be most affected by the change.

Until one thinks of the matter it is difficult to believe how our present system of measurement touches us almost every minute of the day. The change would involve new signs on every golf course in the United States, every baseball field, every rifle range. It would in a moment make obsolete every highway sign on which distances might be given, every gasoline station pump as well as the oil measures in the station. It would scrap every speedometer on every automobile in the United States and require the re-printing of all the



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J. L. Roemer, President (When you write mention "Rotarian")

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codes of law referring to speed. These are mighty few of the changes but they strike close to home.

This great expense and effort is to accomplish what? The only "selling point" of the metric system which ever appealed to me is that under proper conditions of temperature and purity, a cubic centimeter of water weighs a gram and for the few of us who have chemical problems this resolution of weight into measure or reverse is a real convenience but, on the other hand, we can invest in tables and slide rules and even comptometers which do all the figuring for us and we can get along without paying billions of dollars for this one convenience.

The meter was supposed to be an eternal unit, a fixed fraction of a great circle of the earth which could be remeasured if lost, but it wasn't measured right in the beginning and it is now purely an arbitrary dimension. We also know that the earth is slowly shrinking and its crust much more fluid than had been supposed and maybe no two measurements ever could be taken with a lapse of years between and be the same. The yard has just as scientific an origin as it was once fixed as the length of a pendulum beating seconds and this is true on some parts of the earth, or so I believe. The great value of the metric system is that it divides into "tenths" and is therefore easily used for figuring. A few years back this was a great advantage over our system but not today. The greasiest mechanic has a "mike" and he uses his inches in tenths and hundredths and thousandths, and he visualizes the small dimension of one-thousandth of an inch or even less. If we habitually drop the usual half, quarter, etc., into

which we have been dividing the inch and teach the children in school to use the micrometer divisions which are habitual in the factory we have every advantage of the metric system and still retain our own system. The metric is at its best with minute fractions; where larger figures are used it loses its value because a thousand measurements are made in inches and fractions thereof to one made in feet or yards!

For liquid measure they have the advantage in a way but there is nothing criminal in dividing our ounce into decimal fractions instead of the divisions we now use and it requires only a manufacturer with nerve to put the measures on the market; certainly we will have no difficulty in visualizing one-tenth of an ounce and making use of the decimal fractions once they are available. This leaves only the fact that the metric gram and centimeter have a resolvable identity and I am informed that one can purchase for a small sum certain tables which resolve our ounces into and out of cubic inches.

My own idea would be for us to gradually drop from use certain measurement units which are difficult to handle, substitute decimal fractions of an ounce for grains and pennyweights, leave the skeleton on which our measurement units are based, intact, but express our fractions decimally wherever possible. Thanks to the speedometer of the automobile we even now visualize the mile in tenths without any legislation whatever. Is there any man who reads this who would not be lost if his speedometer registered in furlongs and quarters?

C. C. FINN,

Seattle, Washington.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc.

REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of THE ROTARIAN, published monthly at Chicago, Illinois, for April 1, 1925.
State of Illinois } ss.
County of Cook } ss.

County of Cook
Before me, a Notary Public in and for the
State and county aforesaid, personally appeared
Chesley R. Perry, who, having been duly sworn
according to law, deposes and says that he is the
Editor and Business Manager of The ROTARIAN
and that the following is, to the best of his
knowledge and belief, a true statement of the
ownership, management (and if a daily paper,
the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication
for the date shown in the above caption, required
by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section
443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed
on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and address of
tisher, editor, managing editor, and business
managers are:

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Editor: Chesley R. Perry, 221 E. 20th St.,
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(Signed) Chesley R. Perry.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1925.

(Seal) (Signed) Cecil B. Harris.

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The Lesson of the World Flight

(Continued from page 24)

because of fog. When they emerged traveling, they were flying upside down only en feet above the water. Providence saved them.

The world fliers did not trust to Providence. Five years after the Alcock flight, the world fliers landed safely at Prince Rupert, B. C., in a snow storm, flew 878 miles across the Pacific to Siberia in a gale and Lieutenant Nelson performed the feat of driving 550 miles in a blinding fog to Iceland, without once losing his course or the stability of

All this was made possible, the aviators pointed out, by recent advances in the science of aviation. An earth inductor compass, operating with a generator, gave them, when properly set, an accurate course which they could follow without fear of magnetic deflections. This same compass, installed on the plane flown by Lieutenants John A. MacReady and Oakley Kelley had carried them across the American continent through clouds and rain and had enabled them to land on a field not a fraction of a mile off their charted course. Now it had stood the acid test of world flight. It had proven that men can fly blindly for hours without seeing a land-

 $A_{ ext{the ships from getting upside down}}^{FLIGHT\ INDICATOR\ prevented}$ and crashing in the mist. It warned the aviators when the planes got off an even keel, by registering the slightest deviation from the horizontal. It showed when the craft was nosing up or going

When later I examined the instrument boards, I found they held almost every device known to aeronautical science to aid in navigation. Lieutenant Smith's ship even contained a sextant for making astronomical observations. One gauge indicated the oil pressure. Others showed the quantity of fuel on hand, the quantity of water and its temperature, the speed at which the plane was traveling, while the altimeter registered the altitude.

By these means airmen have conquered the arch enemy of aviation-

Combatting ice, blizzards, and tropical heat was yet another question to be solved, Lieutenant Smith, spokesman of the group, pointed out.

"As we neared the equator it became evident that our engines were heating up excessively," he said. "Then between Haifeng and Tourane while passing near a monsoon, my engine began to smoke and I landed in a lagoon with the plane afire. The fire was put out with an extinguisher.

"We solved the problem by putting from the dark void in which they were on bigger radiators. Our mechanics had anticipated just such an emergency and this equipment was ready for us. And then of course we had to readjust our carburetors for every severe change of heat and cold."

> Not in the torrid but in the frigid zone did the fliers find the greatest bar to progress. Here, in their opinion, was discovered the really forbidding problem of aviation-fighting ice and blizzards. The North Atlantic proved a far greater obstacle than the North Pacific and the Bering sea. In spite of the fact that they wasted fourteen days at Dutch Harbor waiting for Major F. L. Martin, leader of the expedition. whose plane was wrecked and who could not rejoin them, the fliers completed the trip across the frigid Pacific country in forty-three days, Seattle to Kamchatka.

> In the North Atlantic, however, they required fifty days to cross from England to America while cruisers, destroyers, and scout boats were vainly trying to find a landing-place off the coast of Greenland that would be free of floating ice and icebergs. They took 50 days for a trans-Atlantic flight, which Alcock made in 1919 in 16 hours and 12 minutes.

> It was in the ice-bound regions that the fliers lost two ships, just half of the expedition. Major Martin crashed in a Pacific blizzard and was counted out almost at the start. Lieutenant Wade was forced to land in a dense fog after leaving the Orkneys; his plane was disabled while being taken aboard the cruiser "Richmond" and he had to proceed by ship to Pictou Harbor where a new bi-plane, Boston II, was given him so that he might continue to the finish.

> "The world flight was not a race," said Lieutenant Smith. "It was more a scientific expedition in which the Navy, the weather bureau, the Coast Guard service and others co-operated with the army air service."

The route was divided into seven parts with an air-service officer in charge of each. Meteorological experts went ahead to warn the aviators of bad weather. Twenty-one supply bases equipped with new engines, parts and all accessories were sprinkled all along the route. Below them on the water, U. S. cruisers, destroyers, coast guard vessels and supply ships kept the planes constantly in sight. Scout seaplanes, sent up from the decks of cruisers, helped find landing places in icelocked regions. Caution was the watchword. At every step they sacrificed speed to insure success. They took TAILORS Here is an opportunity for ground the speed to insure success. They took Noobligation in getting the facts. Write today. fourteen days to cross the United

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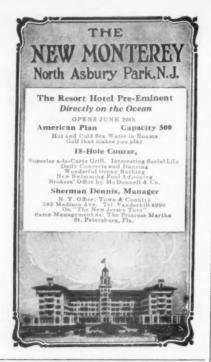


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States—a trip that MacReady made in one day.

Slow, careful plodding and scientific preparation won for the Americans over four other nations whose aviators, unfortunately, all came to grief. And even with all the military and naval escorts, weather forecasts, engine changes and constant repair work, the U. S. fliers suffered a fifty per cent loss of ships. Only two of the four planes that left Seattle ever returned there, while nothing but the superb daring of the crew prevented Lieutenant Smith's craft from burning up in Asia Minor.

The triumph of caution over speed was demonstrated with the loss of Lieutenant Tony Locatelli, Italian ace, between Iceland and Greenland. At Iceland he joined the American fliers and was given the benefit of their supply stations, cruisers, meteorologists, and mechanics. No such scientific preparation had been made for Locatelli.

On leaving Reykjavik he quickly outdistanced the Americans in his bigger plane. When last seen he was drawing away from them and flying with his usual nerve. The Americans did not race. They steadily held their formation. The slower United States fliers reached Frederiksdal, Greenland, but Locatelli never did. He was lost at sea and was rescued by a United States cruiser.

Major Sarmento de Beires and two other Portuguese officers wrecked two planes before they went out of the race. Major A. Stuart MacLaren and two British soldiers got as far as India when they wrecked a new machine that they had secured at Akyab. Major Pedro Zanni of Argentine at the time this was written was still struggling with engine trouble in China.

Thus slow, conservative flight won out. United States airplanes established the record of the first round-the-world air flight. But they did not break the speed records already established by more conventional vehicles. In 1913, a world circuit in thirty-six days, total elapsed time, was made by John Mears, traveling by train and steamer. Who will be the first flier to beat this record?

Are You a Square-Shooter?

(Continued from page 13)

petty office politician—the Exalted Incompetent of the Nincompoops.

The true sportsman is learning all the time; every defeat means a new lesson learned. J. P. Morgan left a wonderful collection of books, objects of art, paintings, and pottery. He was rated highly as an art connoisseur throughout the world, but if we know anything about it, we know that he hired experts to help him decide, hired experts to show him how much more beauty there was in a masterpiece that he had first seen; hired experts to educate him to become more profoundly cultured in the subtleties of fine performance.

The good sportsman never quits. Having entered the game, having set his eyes upon the goal, he never quits. He goes through to the finish. What an appeal that man has! How we love Roosevelt for that characteristic, that determination; if he could not win he at least could find out how near he could come to winning. If he was a second-best man, he had courage never to quit trying to be the very best second-best man that there was. It is the distinguishing characteristic of such a soul that it never knows when it is licked.

Twice Durant the automobile man has been down, and many of the world have counted him out. Sieberling the tire man was counted out. Willys the automobile man was counted out; but there is a suspicion in many minds that all of these men are on their way back. Over thirty years I have found multitudes of cases among business men who never quit. They were good sportsmen.

"Babe" Ruth reached the acme of his swatting powers in that memorable season, and then, in a moment of weakness, surrendered to the inflation of success—became a "successful man" in short—which proves so frequently the downfall of men who have achieved a measure of success. As Henry Ford puts it, "Success ruins more men than defeat." "Babe" Ruth made no alibis for that failure, for his backsliding; he looked in the mirror to find the reason for it, he admitted it; then he came back. So this is my third point—The good sport never has an alibi for failure.

The other night I heard at a Bridge game a woman make this remark: "I had perfectly splendid hands but didn't bid them because they were too good." If that were true, she should not have talked about it. What of her partner? She didn't play the spirit of the game, because when luck gives you a good hand, play it for all you are worth as far as the rules will let you. Do with it what you can. In trying to bestow upon herself the appearance of generosity, she forgot that she implied a want of sportsmanship on the part of her opponents, and she carried her partner down to defeat with her.

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The good sport smiles at a loss, bes did not cause he realizes that someone must ir forma. lose and it is not so much in losing that ates fliers lies defeat and criticism, but in not land, but playing even a poor hand well. That's ost at sea my fourth point. ed States

> The good sport is a quiet winner. May his tribe increase, because I think of all the tests of real sportsmanship, after having spent some measurable portion of my life on the golf links and on the tennis courts and elsewhere where men foregather to play the game, I think that of all the qualities of sportsmanship this is the least observed. God bless a quiet winner who realizes that the results speak for him louder than he can talk. Paraphrasing what Emerson one time said: "In the thunder of your performance I cannot hear what you say." There is another side—the onlooker's side. Let us cheer the winner. That is his due, and we are honored, too, by our generosity. In business let us celebrate the winner. Let managers forget the possibility that we may swell the head of a great performer. It is my experience that it is much easier to handle a few swelled heads than to have about us an army of cold feet. Let us not be niggardly, therefore, in recognizing the winner, crowning him, giving him medals and rewards, because there are few. There must be few. God made men unequal and for that reason he made winners, and that's my fifth point.

THE good sport plays fair and of all the great attributes of sportsmanship this is supreme. If all other things of the niceties of that much-abused things can be pardoned him.

. .

The true sportsman knows the rules of the game, he knows the chances he is taking and he takes them cheerfully. He wants not only to succeed, of course, but he wants to find out how well the game can be played, and either defeat or victory has taught the true sportsman something.

As I look at your Code of Ethics I see that it is comparable to many other games, but I think of football. I think of the off-side player, so anxious to win that he takes an advantage that does not belong to him. How quickly he is called and how quickly penalized. So men play off-side in business, trying by some intrigue to get an advantage over another. They try to use friendship instead of merit to win place. They wisely whisper in the corners; they unctuously suggest; they slyly use innuendo. They want a result they will not pay for. They are not fair. They try to make secret arrangements with



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their competitors, forgetful that social service requires that each man stand upon the merits of his own service. Of course, it is obvious that short weight and measure-the pitfalls in contracts that give you an undue advantage, the writing of specifications that are not what they seem, all these are rotten sportsmanship, and gradually the world is turning its stony face against them, and such men cannot long live nor survive. They are sent to the wall-less prison of social ostracism. They do not play the game. They are not good sportsmen.

WE are all familiar with the man who plays golf and when he gets a bad lie quite inadvertently bumps the ball into a better one. We say nothing, but we don't play with him after the accident happens a second or third time. We know the man who forgets the extra stroke he took over in the sand pit; we know the man who takes too many practice shots when he is behind us. He does the same thing in business. He is just not a good sport; he does not belong. We drop him from our list. He may be a good fellow in a general way but there is something rotten in him that sooner or later comes to the surface. That's my sixth point.

If it is given to a man to play the game of life in such a way that success comes to him, measured in money, and respect, and approval, and the friendship of his fellows, there is one peculiar thing about it-that a real sportsman who is conspicuously a successful man, who is a great winner, is most generous to all those with whom he has competed, most generous in his appreciation of the part luck and chance have played in his own success, most generous in the belief that others can do the same as he, most generous to those who have not even shown in the finals. because he realizes that the game is not finished until the last cheer dies out upon the shores of eternity.

The other day I saw the world's greatest tennis player coaching a bunch of kids at a country club. There was nothing he had at stake, but he loved the game, and he loved the boys and their enthusiasm and their cleanliness and their good comradeship and the competition. The memory comes back to me of a great fullback of our Pennsylvania team some years ago, who spent all of his odd time in the early Fall months going around among the Prep Schools and coaching teams without cost to them, because he, too, loved the game. He was one of the greatest fullbacks football ever produced. He had the true instincts of a sportsman, giving of his experience and skill to the perpetuation of the game.

You know business men who give their time to Rotary, to the Chambers

of Commerce, to the Boy Scout movement, their time, not only their money, but their time (so often much more precious) and their thought to organize it, to make it better, to develop it. and sometimes I think of them in the same breath with these other men who work for the glory of the game, generous in success, generous with their time and their skill, their knowledge and their ability and their enthusiasm. They have played the game with their whole soul and body and mind, and the greatest contribution they made was inculcating in their fellows the true spirit of the game.

One time in one of the twisted streets of Naples a little boy stood playing a It was not a very good violin violin. and he was not a very good player, but he loved it. On the side-walk at his feet was a ragged cap, lying open for the copper coins that he hoped might come. He played, but coins were few and far between. Suddenly a tall, gaunt, dark-faced figure stood beside the boy and took the old violin out of the boy's hand, and this figure began to play. A new voice awoke in that old instrument. It spoke in tones that brought heads to a thousand windows. The crowd stopped. Coins rained into the cap and about the two figures on the sidewalk.

The crowd cheered and applauded, then was silent.

Paganini was playing! To the little boy and the crowd it was an unforgettable incident.

So the master hands play the great game and contribute to the world's betterment.

REMEMBER the magnetic figure of one of Britain's great captains-a true sportsman who carried into all his life the moral and mental courage of the true gentleman, who was a true sport, with intolerance only for arrogant ignorance in high places, and contempt only for the bluff, for the bunk of those who were untrue to the spirit of the service.

Lord Fisher started as a cabin boy and became Lord Admiral of the Fleet, and First Lord of the Admiralty, the highest office in the gift of his King. The story of his fights with enemies of the Fleet, within and without, reads like the saga of the great warrior he

Yet how simple he was! One time a midshipman wrote him a letter asking him how to become a great man. Lord Fisher gave him these four things:

"My boy," he said, "I give you four things for a full life and a glorious one."

First, I would give you a great inspiration, a vision in which you shall

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clearly see what you want to accomplish, a great goal.

Then, I would give you a Plan in which you set down the means by which your goal shall be attained, the game that you will play, the rules that you will make for the playing of it, and how you will school yourself to play it.

Then, I would give you a Battle, for what is it all worth without the battle in which you will strive to the uttermost for the accomplishment of the goal you have set?—and you put to the final test your vision and your play.

And then, I would give you the consciousness of Victory, because no matter what the end may be, or in what guise it comes, he wins a victory who has "contended to the uttermost for his life's set prize be it what it will."

And so, my friends, on this rather high note of beckoning vision of a simple man of dreams and action, I commend to you the inspiration and the satisfactions of good sportsmanship.

What Is the World Court?

(Continued from page 19)

manifest, and it being impossible, in his judgment, to disturb the essential features of the system, it would be reasonable that in adhering to the protocol and accepting the Statute the United States should prescribe as a condition that it be permitted, through representatives designated for the purpose, to participate upon an equality with other members of the League in all proceedings of the Council and the Assembly for the election of judges. He also proposes that, since the United States would desire to pay its fair share of the expenses of the Court, it offer its adherence with the understanding that Congress would appropriate for this purpose, from time to time, such amounts as Congress itself should deem reasonable. Surely, if this financial arrangement is satisfactory to the other nations which must share the expense, it is hard to see how even the United State Senate can see any sacrifice of sovereignty in the proposal. The two remaining reservations which Secretary Hughes suggests, namely that the United States, in adhering to the Court, does not thereby assume any obligations under the Covenant of the League, and that the Statute of the Court shall not be amended without our consent, are probably suggested by him merely out of abundant caution. They do not change in the least the situation as it actually exists and neither advocates of entry nor opponents could well find fault with them.

Another point which has been made the subject of attack is the matter of

Advisory Opinions rendered at the request of the League of Nations. Up to date the most useful work of the Court has been in the giving of such opinions, and, through this medium, in more than one important case, a dispute which has threatened to become serious has been amicably and satisfactorily disposed of. Yet a majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations profess to believe that the jurisdiction to give such Advisory Opinions is, to use its expression, "highly dangerous and undesirable," and in the resolution under which this Committee proposes that

the United States should give its adherence to the Court it includes a declaration "that the United States disclaims all responsibility for the exercise by the Court of the jurisdiction to render Advisory Opinions." As to just exactly what this danger is the Committee maintains a discreet silence. Advisory Opinions are by no means unknown in American jurisprudence. This jurisdiction has been possessed by the Massachusetts Supreme Courts since 1780, and indeed in most of the New England States. The Supreme Court of Virginia possesses it, as do the



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Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Florida, and it has been conferred upon the Supreme Court of Alabama as recently as 1923. It is exercised in the West, in Colorado and in South Dakota, and it would seem a rather fantastic procedure for anyone to refer to it as "highly dangerous and undesirable" unless he can show at least one instance where it has proved so in actual practice. Indeed this jurisdiction, as exercised by the World Court, has many points of resemblance to the jurisdiction to render "declaratory judgments" recently conferred upon Connecticut Courts by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Connecticut State Bar Association. So far as it is claimed that the existence of such a jurisdiction will tend to make the Court a creature of the League, no better answer is necessary than the action of the Court in the dispute between Russia and Finland, previously discussed. Judge Moore states that it is obvious that the point at which the Court most directly touches the work of the League is in giving Advisory Opinions, and it therefore is not strange that the Court has from the beginning shown its consciousness of the fact that it was here that its independence might, if at all, be popularly brought into question, and that its freedom from influence should be clear and unmistakable.

N summing up the work of the Court in Advisory Opinions thus far given, Professor Hudson says:

To abolish such jurisdiction of the Court would be all but a calamity. Fifty-four peoples of the world, who represent two-thirds of the world's population, would find it difficult to understand why their attempt to organize the peace of the world should not be aided by a growing body of international law, as expounded in the advisory opinions of the Court. In the task of international organization, it is inevitable that questions of a constitutional nature will arise. These questions can only be handled smoothly and expeditiously if the Court may be called upon from time to time to straighten out legal tangles.

Moreover, the fifty-four peoples who are tempting to develop international law attempting along such lines as the mandates and the protection of racial and religious minorities, will doubtless insist on maintaining in some form the Court's jurisdiction to give ad-visory opinions. Even in connection with the handling of political disputes by the Council and Assembly, it is most valuable to have the assistance of the Court on incidental legal questions which are bound to

It is, however, somewhat disturbing to find that President Coolidge, obviously under the influence of Senator Borah, in discussing the matter in his message to Congress last December, added to his recommendation of the four Hughes reservations a fifth one to the effect that the United States shall not be bound by Advisory Opinions except in cases voluntarily submitted to it by the United States. As of course we would be bound in all cases which we did so submit, this reservation can only

mean that we will not recognize as authoritative precedents the various pronouncements of the Court, as to general questions of international law, when these pronouncements are made in Advisory Opinions rendered at the request of the League, although we will recognize them when made in contested cases submitted by the parties. It is hardly conceivable that any commonlaw lawyer will believe any such line of demarkation a practical one. Court, in spite of anything that the United States Senate can do, is going to contribute to the orderly growth and development of international law, just as the common-law court of England and America have shaped the growth of the common law. The United States is going to be affected by that growth and development regardless of its desires in the matter and regardless of its adherence or non-adherence to the court, and eventually what is international law for the other nations of the world is going to be international law for America. It may be, of course, that the Senate, by its vote, can decree otherwise. It may be that the Senate, by its vote, can alter the current of the Gulf Stream. We may, however, indulge ourselves in the luxury of doubting either proposition. It does not, on the whole, appear to be a very serious matter whether the fifth reservation is adopted or not.

A curious criticism of the Court which crops out from time to time is that it is superfluous in view of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. It was this point that Senator Lodge relied upon as an excuse for the Senate's inaction. Those who advance this argument close their eyes to history, International Law, and practical affairs alike, yet, even on this subject, two or three statements should be made to clarify the atmosphere.

In the first place, the Permanent Court of Arbitration is in no way interfered with; it continues side by side with the new Court, and with its jurisdiction unimpaired. Whatever of merit it had before it has still. Nothing is added to it; nothing is taken away. It is doubtless true, as Mr. Root says, that some controversies which involve fact and feeling rather than fact and law can most usefully be settled by arbitration, and for that reason the old Court has been left. Yet it is an incontrovertible fact, that the old Court has not met the needs of the modern world. In the first place, as already stated, it is not a Court at all, but merely "a framework," as Mr. Joseph Choate said, "for the selection of referees for each particular case." After the various nations had made their appointments to this panel, there were more than one hundred and twenty arbitrators, and even then it was not agreed by the nas au-

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tions supporting the Court that they would appoint their arbitrators from among this number, but only that they should be "preferably" so appointed. This panel has never met at any time, and it is not intended that it ever shall meet. The United States has done its full share in supporting the Hague Court, and yet, in the very last case submitted to it by us, a dispute with Norway, arbitrators outside of the panel of the Court were chosen, although they met at The Hague and proceeded according to the rules of the Hague Convention.

MR. HUGHES, though insisting upon the value of arbitration in proper cases, pointing out that the United States has been party to more than seventy arbitrations and has concluded a score of general arbitration conventions, has clearly shown the fundamental difficulties of arbitration of disputes as contrasted with their settlement by a Court. Arbitrators, he points out, are selected to determine a particular controversy-and always after it has arisen. This results in much unnecessary expense and in a most regrettable lack of experience in the arbitrators because of a lack of continuity in service. Instead of a series of connected decisions, we have sporadic utterances by disconnected temporary bodies. After a controversy has arisen, it is not only exceedingly difficult to secure impartial arbitrators, but, in practice, these are chosen and regarded as advocates, and as a practical matter, the sparring of the parties always results in the naming of a single umpire, who has the deciding vote. Considerations of political exigencies all too frequently usurp the place of judicial standards in arriving at conclusions, since arbitrators have an inevitable tendency to consider themselves as belonging to diplomacy rather than to jurisprudence; with the result that questions of right finally become to be determined solely as questions of policy.

This answer by Mr. Hughes to the objection that the Court of International Justice is superfluous seems completely to sum up the matter, but it may be well to refer here to an argument made in apparent sincerity by Senator Borah, that before we have a Court of International Justice we ought to establish a code of International Law. If we will but pause a moment to consider the enormous amount of time and labor which is involved in the codification of a single topic of the common law of a single country, as exemplified by the work of the American Law Institute on the subject, say, of Evidence, we can see at once that to give serious weight to Mr. Borah's objection would mean the extinction of all hope for any Court at all. Interna-

growth. Some day International Law be in our day, nor is it likely to be in the day of our children's children.

Strangely enough, it is also objected that a World Court should have compulsory jurisdiction, and that without such jurisdiction it is worthless. It has been pointed out that the so-called "optional clause" provides for such jurisdiction in certain classes of cases, and that if the Court's jurisdiction were compulsory and not optional there would not be the slightest hope that the United States Senate would give its approval. If we are really interested

tional Law has been, is, and will be, a in obtaining a tribunal for the settlement of international disputes, shall we may be finally codified; but it will not refuse one which is offered us on the ground that it is not of a character which would make our rejection doubly sure? But we can have compulsory jurisdiction any time we want it. It is true that not one of the great powers has as yet accepted the compulsory feature, but there is hardly a shadow of doubt that they would do so if we would, and this our diplomatic history abundantly proves.

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The provided the guide allow shift in the body will register like clockwork right before there is room to swing a clinb—with or without a transport to will a trial won't a good to transport the good to bread the provided that the sum of the guide and I'll return every penny of your deposit and the trial won't cost you a cent.

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compulsory arbitration having a wide scope. The matter was not acted upon by the Senate prior to the coming in of the next administration but President McKinley, after taking office, urged the Senate to ratify this treaty. When the Senate did so it was with so many reservations that it was entirely unacceptable to the administration and the matter was dropped. Secretary Hay, in 1904, concluded treaties with about twelve nations, providing for general arbitration somewhat more limited in character. These treaties were submitted to the Senate by President Roosevelt but again the Senate ratified with reservations of such a character that the administration preferred to drop them rather than to ask the other nations to assent to the changes. In 1908, during Roosevelt's second administration, Secretary Root, negotiated another series of treaties of the same sort. The Senate refused to assent to them except with provisions requiring that every matter to be arbitrated under them should be covered by a separate arbitration treaty. In other words, the general arbitration treaties as ratified said in effect simply that the United States would agree to arbitrate every difficulty which it should thereafter agree to arbitrate. With great reluctance President Roosevelt, rather than lose whatever moral effect might be gained, did submit these treaties to the other nations involved and they were accepted; but, in the nature of things, they proved to be, as Mr. Bishop puts it in his biography of Roosevelt, "absolutely useless." Nothing whatever was ever accomplished under them. Under President Taft, Secretary Knox secured general arbitration treaties with both France and Great Britain but again the Senate so mutilated them with reservations that President Taft refused to proceed further. In every case the Senate has taken the same ground. It will not agree in advance to arbitrate or to submit to arbitration any controversy or dispute of any nature whatever, but categorically insists upon its right to a voice in each and every controversy as it arises. And, now, when it is asked to give us adherence to a tribunal which, by its very terms, has jurisdiction only over "cases which the parties refer to it," some of its members object because the Court, as they say, "has no teeth."

This branch of the subject should not be left without referring to the fact so little realized by Americans generally, but so thoroughly demonstrated by Judge Moore in his recent book, that, so far as the United States is concerned, it is to-day, in actual practice, more difficult to secure international arbitration than it was during the last century. In 1871 the United States and Spain, by a mere exchange of notes,

submitted to a mixed commission the determination of all claims of United States citizens for damage to person or property done by the Spanish authorities in Cuba after the insurrection of 1866-though the questions involved were of considerable international importance. The first case submitted by the United States to the Hague Court of Arbitration, the so-called Pious Fund case against Mexico, was submitted under a simple executive agreement. In fact, twenty-seven of the matters submitted by the United States to arbitration prior to 1908 were submitted under executive agreement, and only nineteen under treaties. In 1908 the Senate, by proceedings under treaties negotiated under President Roosevelt just referred to, definitely put a stop to further proceedings of this sort. Again, it was formerly the practice of the United States to make general treaties or conventions, for the submission of all claims of one government against the other during a certain number of years-sometimes as many as thirty or forty-to a mixed commission, without discrimination and without specification of any particular claims. But today it is necessary to specify and to submit to the Senate each particular case which it is proposed to submit to a commission of this character.

LOSELY allied to the objection that the Court is of little use because of the want of compulsory jurisdiction is the argument that its decrees would be valueless because they would lack the sanction of armed forces. Those who advance this argument ignore the teaching of all history. The greatest force in the world today is the force of international public opinion. As Secretary Hughes has put it: "The truth is that the decisions of the Court will have the most solemn sanction that it is practicable to obtain. When nations agree to submit a dispute to a tribunal and to abide by the decision, its observance is a point of international honor of the highest sort.

Where is the force behind the judgments of the United States Supreme Court in disputes of the states with one another? What was the force which induced the State of West Virginia to pay to the State of Virginia the judgment for more than \$12,000,000 awarded in 1915? What was the force which North Carolina feared when it paid the \$10,000 judgment awarded against it in 1904 in the suit brought by South Dakota? What is the force feared by state after state which has obediently honored the judgments in suit after suit brought to the Supreme Court in those most bitterly contested of all cases, those involving state boundary lines? Does anyone for a

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moment imagine that the United States Army would have been used to help South Dakota collect its miserable \$10,000 from North Carolina? It is public opinion and that alone which has secured observance of judgments in scores of controversies of this character. And it may startle many an advocate of American isolation to be told that the record of the American states in this respect is inferior to that of the nations of the world. Mr. James Brown Scott is authority for the statement that there is no authenticated case since the Jay treaty of 1795 in which any nation has refused to abide by the decision of any tribunal to which it has submitted an international dispute. Yet less than a century ago the State of Georgia hanged a man while a writ of error was pending in the Supreme Court, the Governor informing the Legislature that any attempt to execute the writ would be resisted with all the force at his command.

We are beyond these things today in America purely by reason of the development of a strong and informed public opinion, and the same compelling force, international public opinion, is back of the decrees of The Permanent Court of International Justice and furnishes to them the most solemn sanction which is known today in the civilized world.

T is next objected that the United States is already a competent party before the Court by the very terms of the Statute creating it, and that so long as there is any feeling of suspicion toward the Court, by reason of its claimed origin, there is nothing to be gained by our adherence, and there is a chance that something may be lost. The late President Harding answered this objection substantially as follows: An International Court of Justice has been established. It is an agency of peaceful settlement which has long been sought. It has been established and it is functioning. An American judge sits on the Court, though the United States had no part in choosing him. Under the provisions of its establishment the United States can apply for a court decision on any justiciable question even as any nation participating in its establishment. The Court is in a large measure the fulfillment of an aspiration which we long have boasted. We ought to be a party to the agreement, assume our part in its maintenance and give to it the benefit of such influence as our size and wealth and ideals may prove to have. For more eligibility to appeal to the Court nothing is needed, but it does not seem fair to seek its advantages without accepting all becoming responsibilities. The friendly nations whose counsel we have sought are entitled to know that our gestures abroad are sincere.

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worthy of serious consideration is a new out-cropping of the old prejudice against England; the objection that, even under the Hughes reservations, England will have a greater voice in the selection of judges than the United States. It will be remembered that the British Empire has one vote in the Council of the League, but that by reason of its self-governing dominions it has, as an Empire, six votes in the Assembly. This objection is for the most part purely an appeal to prejudice. In the words of President Harding, it is a "political bugbear," and President Harding, in an address made to the Associated Press in 1923, very frankly

I do not hesitate to say that if other great powers can accept without fear the voting strength of the British dominions, when they are without ties of race to mini-mize international rivalries and suspicions, we ought, in view of the natural ties of English-speaking kinship, to feel ourselves free from danger.

And here once more we can turn to Secretary Hughes for analysis and answer. Mr. Hughes says:

It must be remembered, however, that there are fifty-two votes in the Assembly. The admission to membership of these parts of the British Empire has been a recogni-tion of the aspiration of the peoples composing them, and this has not been found an insuperable obstacle to the support of the Court by other powers. And it would be difficult to find a sound reason for objection on the part of the United States to this increase on natural grounds in the voting strength of the peoples who have been developed under the influence of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence.

Moreover, under the proposed condition the United States will not only participate in the election by the Assembly, but also in the election by the Council, and in the Council the British Empire has but We are far better protected by this arrangement than by one which would have all States vote together on exactly the same footing and where the smallest nation would cast the same vote as the United States. The arrangement for our participation in the voting for the judges by the Council is really a stronger protection to the interests of the United States than has hitherto been suggested in any plan a permanent court. The question should also be considered in the light of the nature of the action that is involved. It is practically impos-sible, under the scheme that has been adopt-ed, for the British Empire, or for any combination, to secure an election of judges in aid of a particular political interest. Such an effort would die stillborn, because of the necessity for a concurrent choice by both groups of nations in the manner that has

Yet what does the Senate Committee think about it? It insists that the rights of the United States can be safeguarded only by a provision that in the Assembly the vote of the United States should count as much as all of the votes of the British dominions together, and to accomplish this result, it insists upon an amendment to the Statute of the Court providing that:

In each electoral body each signatory State shall have one vote; but no more than one vote shall be cast in either Assembly or Council by the British Empire and the States included therein.

will be necessary for Canada, for Augtralia, for New Zealand, for India, for South Africa, and for the Irish Free State, each to consent to give up its vote in the so-called Assembly of Signatories. If any one of these nations fails to consent to this policy of self. effacement the entire plan of the Senate Committee fails, for the Statute can be amended only by unanimous consent. As Senator Swanson has said:

The proponents of this plan fail to disclose the arts of pursuasion or diplomacy to be used to induce each of these nations to consent to the proposed elimination. It would be the height of egotism and vanity for America to insist that her presence in the electoral assemblies would fully compensate them for their ejection. The very statement of the matter is sufficient to show the practical impossibility of its consum-

IT is going to be very hard for the friends of Irish Freedom, who worked so hard in the United States Senate to secure the defeat of the League of Nations, to persuade the newly created Irish Free State, which at once sought and obtained admission to the League, why we want her to step aside with her sisters, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and South Africa, while America, with the representatives of Venezuala, Liberia, Ethiopia, El Salvador and the Republic of Haiti, exercise her equal and sovereign rights to choose the judges before whom international controversies in which the United States and the British dominions are involved will be heard and determined. No one willing to consider facts as they are can fail to see that the only possible effect of the adoption of the plan proposed by the Senate Committee will be to produce ill will between the United States and the selfgoverning colonists of Great Britain, without procuring for us a single friend in exchange. It would be better not to pretend to adhere to the Court at all than to adhere with what Theodore Roosevelt used to call "weasel words," words which suck the life blood out of the words which precede them, with reservations of a character which belie a real acceptance, and would inevitably result in the questioning of our good faith by those who are now our friends.

It would seem appropriate at this point to refer to certain other features of the Committee plan, which cannot but be heart-breaking to real friends of international peace, so fraught are they with entirely unnecessary affront to friendly nations, who, whatever the ultimate outcome of the League of Nations, certainly give today every evidence of a determined resolve to make that body a permanent agency for binding together the nations of the world and advancing the cause of peace.

In addition to eliminating the Council and Assembly of the League as elec-For this plan to become operative, it toral bodies, and providing for the crea-

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tion of entirely new but complete parallel bodies, the Senate proposal goes hrough the entire Statute of the Coult and casts out every reference of every sort to the League except in one or two cases where this could not be done without taking away the meaning entitely. How futile this is may be seen in the proposed amendment to Article 41. In that Article as it stands it is provided that when a case is before the Court, the Court may indicate any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the rights of the parties, and that, pending the final decision, notice of these suggestions shall be given to the parties and to the Council of the League. It is perfectly obvious that this is an official manner of informing the members of the League that the measures in question are taken at the suggestion of the Court and not at the instance of the parties, and ought not, therefore, to be regarded as necessarily permanent or as threatening further dispute. The Senate proposal amends Article 41 by providing that this notice shall be given, not to the Council of the League, but to the Council of Signatories, a body which has absolutely no functions but to elect judges and fix salaries and expenses, which never meets except for these purposes, and has no duties whatsoever concerned with any question of international peace.

AGAIN, Article 40 requires that whenever a case is brought before the Court the Registrar shall communicate the application to all concerned, and shall notify the members of the League of Nations through the Secretary General. The Senate proposes to eliminate the provision requiring notice to the members of the League of Nations. In other words, as Senator Swanson points out:

... the methods that 48 states have prescribed for obtaining information concerning the proceedings and actions of the Permanent Court of International Justice are changed and new methods devised. The proposed plan amends the provisions of the existing statute so that the court must even cease to furnish information to members of the League of Nations and its council and assembly. Yet, in order that the proposed Pepper plan may become operative and successful, negotiations must be conducted with each of these 48 States, who are also members of the League of Nations, and each of them must accept the plan and acquiesce in the manifest enmity to the League of Nations.

What is the justification for these changes? What possible benefit can they be? How can they make the Court any more workable? What possible argument can be used in their favor with the 48 nations whose consent must be obtained? It is the constitutional right of the Senate to suggest any changes it desires, and it is its undoubted right and duty to suggest such changes as it believes would be both





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useful and practicable. But its right and its duty to advise and consent give it no moral warrant for following the all too familiar example of apparent ratification, in a form making it impossible for the State Department to pursue the matter further.

Mr. Walker D. Hines, speaking before the Senate Sub-Committee on behalf of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said that the first reason and the second reason and the last reason for opposition to the Court in the United States is the carefully fostered suspicion that it is in some way the creature of the League of Nations, and he urges that the United States do not reject a Court against which no good argument can be adduced, even if it be true that it owes its immediate birth to the action of the League under the Versailles Treaty.

And Mr. Hines is right. For the most part the opposition to the Court today is simply the ill-begotten child of violent partisan opposition to the League, conceived in ignorance, born in misinformation, and nurtured in prejudice. The man in the street is asking "What is this World Court?", and he is being taught by the politicians to say, parrot like, as he said of the League, "I am in favor of a World Court, but not this Court." But, to quote Professor Hudson once more:

It should now be clear that the passed when people may help by h favor of AN international court. development has been such that one well be opposed to any internationa as to be opposed to this one. No court is in sight, and it would see tremely unlikely that the fifty-four which are now contributing to the exthe Permanent Court of Interna Justice and the forty-seven Powers which have signed the protocol maintaining would agree to abandon their undertaking altogether. It is therefore a question of how the United States can get into line with other states in supporting the existing Court.

Of all the nations upon the earth it is America which should today be pointing the way. The first international Court in recorded history is the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1787 the attachment of the people to the sovereignty of their States was as unfaltering as is today their loyalty to the nation. But in 1787 a limited surrender of that sovereignty, in the interests of peace and harmony and union, saved the United States. Is it too much to ask that today we make a similar, though far less extensive, renunciation. to the end that modern civilization may be saved? Surely it cannot be permitted that the Senate, too narrowly viewing its prerogatives, rendering lip service to the Constitution, shall make that charter of our liberties an obstacle to the orderly and peaceful progress of

Your Three-Score and Ten

(Continued from page 15)

produce the peculiar substances we call toxins, and the way in which these products of germ action influence the invaded organism, is a fascinating study and enables the scientist to understand the phenomena of disease, its course, duration, and probable termination.

Disease germs, when present in the tissues of the body in such numbers as to produce symptoms, have passed beyond the reach of any agent that can destroy them without destroying the vitality of the tissue in which they are lodged as well. Therefore to remove such bacteria as may be on the surface by washing or mechanical means is useless, and we endeavor therefore to build up resistance in the tissues or fluids of the body. Natural resistance or immunity is present in all animal tissues. to a greater extent in some than in others.

Some people never take a contagious disease, hence their natural immunity is strong. Others take every disease that comes along; their immunity is weak. To increase this natural immunity, we put into the blood stream either directly or indirectly substances that are resistant to the particular

germ and push this to the extreme tolerance of the host. Vaccines or anti-toxins or whatever is used are all based on the above theory and constitute the modern treatment of acute disease. Of course there are other means of building up tissue resistance. Drugs are given to meet certain symptoms for certain definite purposes. Attention to all tissues and organs, such as have to supply building material and carry away the waste are of first importance. The digestive tract, which must receive food and after digesting and absorbing such materials as can be used, throws off the rest as excreta. The breathing apparatus, which takes the oxygen from the air, gives it over to the blood and takes back carbon dioxide in return and breathes it out. The kidneys, which throw off poisonous elements, which, if held back, will cause death in a very short time. The last of the excretory organs, the skin, throws off much waste matter and must be kept in normal condition with the others so that the bodily functions may proceed without interruption. The influence of mind over the functions of the body is a most important factor,

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and must be given due consideration and thus we build up immunity without which no individual in the organic worl can exist.

IMMUNITY is natural and acquired. The first is inherited, the second is bud upon the various means which have been merely hinted at in the foregoing. An organism in an unfriendly environment will run its course and lose its vitality unless it can overcome the resistance of its host. It is a battle between the invader and the invaded, the first being the victor, death of the host ensues, and if the host has greater strength and is able to add to immunity, the germ will die out and the patient recover.

The principles involved in the treatment of acute infectious diseases are universal and as applied to many of them have become an exact science or as near so as is humanly possible, and the time is not far off when the communicable diseases we still have to contend with will be as rare as those which assailed the people of a generation ago.

While the physician is seeking to eliminate disease as the foe of the human family and incidentally, it would seem, working himself out of a job, he finds a new set of human ills confronting him, more subtle, difficult to diagnose, and harder to treat successfully. These are the chronic diseases brought on by a combination of continual warfare with pathogenic bacteria, errors of diet, lack of exercise and pernicious habits.

Difficult to diagnose because of the many factors that enter in, gradual progress to a state when the physician is consulted, he is expected to change in a day a condition that has been developing for years. Treatment, of course, will fail of such expectations and people, impatient with lack of results, resort to quackery, many kinds of which are lying in wait for the unwary, and here is the reason why the quacks and cults flourish.

The treatment of chronic diseases is a slow and unsatisfactory process, and that is why so many methods of treatment have sprung up. If people could be educated to know that a condition that is slow developing must necessarily be slow in curing, and that many chronic diseases cannot be cured but only relieved, there will be a better understanding between the doctor and the people he is called to treat.

It is different when the result of disease can be removed by operation, but then even a successful operation must be followed by a rational course of treatment to bring the body to properly co-ordinate its functions again. Better health and longer life will result when people learn to have periodic examination to detect the first indications of

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disease and be advised as to the proper means to set the trouble right.

The physician with the laboratory at hand to assist him, is in position and should be able to detect the deviations from normal function in time to avert their consequences. The blood pressure, the heart and lung sounds, urinalysis, the teeth, the tonsils, the stomach, gall bladder and appendix and other organs so often attacked by acute disease will show signs if they are out of normal. The x-ray is a valuable aid though it will not do what some people think it will. Basal metabolism determination is a valuable aid in testing physiological processes. Many cases of rheumatism are due to focal infections in teeth, tonsils, or other organs. We seldom see an old rheumatic with a good set of teeth, and the dental wreckage we see in some mouths had better not be described at a dinner table. Many people are suffering from nasal obstruction that can easily be relieved. Sinus disease often becomes serious before it is found or treated. Mastoid operations or permanent impairment of hearing often follow middle-ear disease that could be avoided by early puncture of the ear drum and drainage of the middle ear. Tonsils, the open door to the system and by which more disease germs enter than by any other portal, should be removed in early life, as soon as they show signs of disease, and then enlarged glands in the neck will be less common. Goitres should have rational medical treatment first and be brought to operation only after other means have failed.

Cancer, the dread disease, should be detected early and all suspicious growths subjected to the surgeon's knife for a clear removal. Were this done the number of deaths from cancer would be reduced at least one half. Gall bladders, when diseased, should be drained, once in a while one should be removed. The appendix should have no mercy shown it. All should memorize this aphorism: It is the neglected case of appendicitis that makes trouble. Early detection of this disease and removal of the organ within the first twenty-four hours is very rarely fatal, but the danger grows with the hours after that. Long experience, not only of myself, but of all surgeons, bears evidence of this fact.

Hernia, when existing, is a potential

source of trouble, and should be operated. A truss is a nuisance.

I have merely touched some of the high lights of medical science past and present. My object has been to encourage the search for medical truth in the study of disease and learn the way to better health and longer life. On medical subjects the credulity of 80 many otherwise intelligent people, making them victims of all kinds of quackery and false doctrine, is one of the wonders of the age.

Medical Science has always kept its eye upon the star of idealism, unselfishly working for the welfare of the race. It has taught that common sense and simple truth are at the foundation of treatment of all diseases, that there is no mysticism nor miracle about it. and that all disease is the result of the immutable working of nature's laws and likewise its cure depends on the same principles. Nature's laws are working in the interest of the bacteria. the lowest form of life, just the same as for that highest form of animate creation-man.

The pathway of medical progress is strewn with the wrecks of cults and quackery in all its forms. Each has had its day and went down under the onward march of truth. They are with us today and after they have fallen by the wayside, other forms will take their place. Each might have been a small branch of the great tree of science, but they aspired to be the main trunk. They are founded on ignorance and inability to understand the relations of root, branch and trunk. Some are honest in their ignorance; some are deluded by a misdirected desire to benefit their fel-

No great enterprise but has had its imitations, and none has been so persistently harassed as the medical profession, which works not for its own profit, but for the general good of the race. In all the long list of achievements that has brought permanent benefit to the human family, not one is the product of a cult or an exclusive system of treatment. Not one discovery of the cause of communicable disease or the means of its eradication has come except through the agencies of real honest and unselfish medical science, based upon rational natural

The chief features of the program for the Rotary Convention to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., June 15-19th, will be printed in the June Number. Whether or not you are planning to attend this Convention, you will be interested in the carefully arranged program that has been prepared by the Convention Committee. In this month's issue, on page 16, you will find an article by Rotarian Harry S. Fish, chairman of the Convention Committee, who discusses the strictly Rotary side of the coming Convention—the last of a series of articles which have been appearing in "The Rotarian" dealing with the varied phases of the Convention. The preceding articles, the article this month, and the program itself next month should give every Rotarian a thorough understanding of the great forthcoming Rotary event.

This Is My Offer To Rotarians!

Of the 105,000 Rotarians in the world, I don't believe there is a single one but could in some way profit by accepting the offer I am about to make.

If you are connected with a business of any kind, a church, a lodge or a school, you can very profitably mail the coupon at the bottom of this page, or send me a post card. And there YOUR obligation ENDS and MINE BEGINS. Will you DO it?

JOS. A. OSWALD, General Manager

By the use of the Rotospeed and the Rotospeed Plan Anderson Brothers, of Joliet, Ill., (grocers) doubled their business in four months.

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George K. Birely & Sons of Frederick, Maryland, (manufacturers) increased their sales more than \$25,000 in a year with their Rotospeed.

Another user saved \$1,000 in printing cost.

Another user earned more than six times the cost of his Rotospeed from a single day's work.

I am telling you these things because I want you to understand that my offer is not an empty one. It may be worth thousands of dollars to you. It may enable you to double your business. It may save you a great deal of time and money. If it doesn't you won't pay me a cent, nor take any risk, nor put yourself under the slightest obligation.

I Manufacture the

ROTO SPEED STENCIL DUPLICATOR

This machine does several thingsand it does them all well. It prints form letters—exact duplicates of typewritten originals at a remarkably low cost.

Save Printing Bills

The Rotospeed also prints folders, circulars, price lists, menus and bulletins. It does this work without the use of type, without cuts, without trouble and without delay.

It will print a complete typewritten letter, illustrated if you wish, with a facsimile signature, all in one operation.

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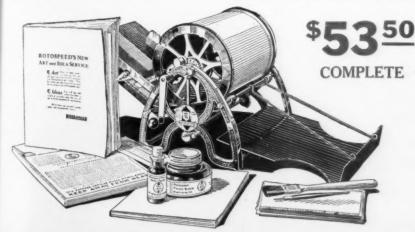
Simply write the letter or other matter on a stencil sheet, either with a typewriter or by hand—attach it to the machine and turn the handle that's all. The copies are clean, clear, sharp, exact duplicates of the original.

You can run 20 or 1,000 copies on any size paper, from a 3 x 5 inch card to an 8½x16 inch sheet.

The Rotospeed will probably save you half of your printing bills and 92% of the cost of form letters.

How It Earns Money

The Rotospeed is being used by manufacturers to send out stimulating letters to



their sales organizations and dealers, and to print bulletins and price lists. It is being used by retailers to increase sales and collect money; by churches to increase attendance and stimulate interest at all meetings; by banks to build up deposits and create good will among their depositors; by real estate firms to reach prospective buyers, in fact, practically every classification of business in the Rotary has found it profitable to use the Rotospeed and the Rotospeed Plan.

What It Costs

You might expect that a machine that would do the things I have mentioned would cost you a thousand dollars—but it doesn't. I sell it direct by mail—from factory to user—and the price is \$53.50 complete, with full equipment.

Let Me Do This

I want to do one of two things for you. The first is this: I will send you copies of letters printed on the Rotospeed and used by others in your line of business. I will send you copies of sales letters that sell things, bulletins that bring in business, collection letters that get the money without offending the customers. I will send you these samples of Rotospeed work without cost or obligation. They may contain ideas that will be valuable to you, and they may show you how you could use a Rotospeed to advantage.

Or This

But I will also do more than that if you prefer. I will send you, not only samples of work, ideas and suggestions, but a completely equipped, ready-to-run Rotospeed Stencil Duplicator with all the supplies that you will need to print a dozen or more jobs.

You can test the Rotospeed in your own office as if you owned it, and after a thorough test decide whether you want to buy it at \$53.50 or send it back at my expense.

No Obligation

I want you to understand that in mailing the coupon and accepting my offer you are not incurring an obligation. You are doing me a favor. I want you to find out by personal use how much money you can make by using my machine in the development of your business. Will you accept my offer?

JOS. A. OSWALD, Gen'l Manager The Rotospeed Co. Dayton, Ohio

-	Mail This Now
	The Rotospeed Co., 252 Fifth St., Dayton, O. Please send complete Rotospeed Machine and Free Trial Equipment. After 10 days trial I will pay \$53.50 or return the machine. Please send samples of work, booklet and details of your Free Trial Offer. This does not obligate me in any way.
1	Name
-	Address
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1	

Shave every day-be comfortable

COLCATE'S for better shaving



What a difference a few years make in fashions! It would take a constitutional amendment to make us adopt the grotesque styles to which our grandfathers submitted.

Some fashions are accepted because they promote comfort or reveal graces, but what reason was there for whiskers that reached from ear to ear, and hoop skirts that left no room for doubt?

If the underlying purpose of such encumbrances was to eliminate difficulty in telling the sexes apart, its effectiveness can hardly be questioned.

Here a disturbing thought intrudes. Since women have gone in for knickies and bobs and gubernatorial authority, it is conceivable that whiskers may in time have to serve again, as they served originally, to show that men are men.

The horror of such a possibility becomes evident when we see how the well-groomed man of today would look with such whiskers as were fashionable sixty years ago. A clean shave daily has become a business as well as a social requirement.



TODAY~

The middle-aged man looks young because he shaves every morning.

Colgate's Rapid-Shave Cream makes it easy. The close, moist lather goes to the base of the beard and softens it instantly where the razor's work is done.

Colgate's is soft and creamy; it does not roll off the brush, and it is most quickly turned into lather.

It leaves the face soothed and velvety.

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Please send me the trial tube of Colgate's
Rapid-Shave Cream for better shaving.

I enclose 4c.

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Address

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